The New-York Times.

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ACTION AT LAST.

An Injunction Against the Ring Officials Granted.

The Complaint of the Tax-payers Presented to the Supreme Court.

Argument of Ex-Judge Barrett Before Judge Barnard.

A General Expression of Approval by Honest Citizens.

The Executive Committee Settling Down to the Work in Hand.

In accordance with intimations previously given in the TIMES, a motion was made yesterday before Judge GEORGE G. BARNARD, in Supreme Court Chambers, for an order of injunction to be issued at the suit of JOHN FOLEY, as a tax-payer, against the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, A. OAKEY HALL, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, WILLIAM M. TWEED, and PETER B. SWEENY. The order was applied for on a complaint sworn to by Mr. FOLEY, in which be set forth on oath enormous frauds and irregularities on the part of the City officials in dealing with the finances of the City, and asked that the defendants be restrained from raising or collecting taxes on estates real and personal in the City of New-York, to any amount or for any purpose, except as shall be fixed and directed to be raised by the Board of Apportionment in accordance with the act of April 19, 1871; that the Board of Apportionment be required to meet and fix the amount of taxes to be raised, and the amounts to be set apart for the various departments; that they be restrained from auditing or paying any sums in a greater amount than shall be set apart by the Board of Apportionment; that they be restrained from incurring any expense except an appropriation shall have been previously made by the Board of Apportionment covering such expense; that CONNOLLY, as Controller, be restrained from paying any claims against the City, unless they shall be first audited according to law, and out of such money only as shall have been set apart for such purposes; that the Controller shall be restrained, also, from issuing any bonds, or raising money thereon for any such payments, especially payments to the New-York *Transcript* Association, the New-York Printing Company, the Manufacturing Stationers' Company, and the New-York *Leader* Association. Such, in general terms, was the relief demanded by the plaintiff.

Long before Judge BARNARD had taken his seat on the bench a large number of interested auditors, evidently tax-payers and citizens of the more substantial class, began to crowd in and fill the Court, so that when he took his seat on the bench not only was there not standing room in Court, but the hall outside became thronged with an attentive audience, which even the announced presence of ROSENZWEIG, the abortionist, in the adjoining room could, not allure away. Noticeable among the audience, next to the tax-paying citizens, was the number of City officials, who came in their office coats and bare-headed, and listened with a smile bordering on irony to what they doubtless regarded as the fruitless appeal of plaintiff's counsel.

When, at the close of the argument in favor of the motion, Judge BARNARD, without a moment's hesitation, uttered the pregnant words, "take your order; you are entitled to an injunction," the countenances of the office-holders fell as if lightning had struck them, while the tax-payers and substantial citizens, seemingly as if a nightmare had been lifted off their breasts, forgot for the moment the dignity of the place, and gave vent to their feelings of approbation of the act by long and loud applause. As the audience passed out of Court, congratulations were freely passed from one to the other in expressions such as: "That's good enough." "There is some justice left." "The people are about to have a show at last."

It will be seen, by the terms of the order of injunction, that it is the purpose neither of the Court nor of the plaintiff to interfere with the payment of the many hard-working men who are in the City's employ, and that they are specially excepted from the operation of the order.

Ex-Judge GEORGE C. BARRETT, who is associated as counsel in the case on behalf of Mr. FOLEY with STEPHEN W. FULLERTON, in moving for the order submitted to the Court the complaint in the case, which is here given in full, as follows:

THE COMPLAINT.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN FOLEY *vs.* The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, A. OAKEY HALL, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, WILLIAM M. TWEED and PETER B. SWEENY.—Complaint.—The plaintiff complains and alleges:

First—That he resides in the City of New-York, and is assessed to pay taxes therein.

Second—That on the first day of January, 1869, the defendant, A. OAKEY HALL, entered upon and assumed the duties of Mayor of said City, having been elected to that office at the election held in the month of December preceding, and from and since the said first day of January, 1869, the said defendant has been, and still is, Mayor of said City.

Third—The City charter of 1857, section 3, made it the duty of the Mayor to exercise a constant supervision over the conduct and acts of all subordinate officers, and to receive and examine into all such complaints as might be preferred against them for violation or neglect of duty, and generally to perform all such duties as might be prescribed for him by the charter and City ordinances, and by the laws of the State or of the United States; and the new City charter of 1870, section 27, declares that it shall be the duty of the Mayor to be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the City and laws of the State to be executed and enforced, and for that purpose empowers him to call together for consultation and co-operation all other heads of the City Departments; and he is required by said charter generally to perform all such duties as may be prescribed for him by City ordinances and the laws, and is held responsible for the good order and efficient government of the said City.

Fourth—The laws of the State, which, by the provisions of the charter, the Mayor is required to be vigilant and active in causing to be enforced, so as to secure the efficient government of said City, provide, among other matters, the following:

1. Laws of 1843, chapter 57, section 1: It shall notbe lawful for a member of the Common Council of any city in this State, or a Trustee of any village, or the Supervisor of any town, to become a contractor under any contract authorized by the Common Council, Board of Trustees, or Board of Supervisors, of which he is a member, or to be in any manner interested, directly or indirectly, either as principal or surety, in such contract.

2. Laws of 1857, chapter 446, (New-York City Charter,) section 28: No member of the Common Council, Head of Department, Chief of Bureau, Deputy thereof, or Clerk therein, or any other Officer of the Corporation, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work, or business, or the sale of any article, the expense, price or consideration of which is paid from the City Treasury, or by any assessment levied by any act or ordinance of the Common Council; nor in the purchase of any real estate or other property belonging to the Corporation, or which shall be sold for taxes or assessments, or by virtue of legal process at the suit of the Corporation. While chapter 137 of the laws of 1870 repeals by section 120 the charter of 1857, it re-enacts, by section 115, the twenty-eighth section of the repealed charter, as above quoted, so that this proviso has, since 1857, formed part of the laws of the State.

3. Laws of 1868, chapter 853, section 9, and chapter 854, section 4; Laws of 1869, chapter 875, section 7, and chapter 876, section 11; Laws of 1870, chapter 382, section 3, (the City and County Tax Levies,) provide, that the several sums authorized to be levied and raised for the Government of the City and County of New-York shall be applied only to the objects and purposes for which the same were appropriated, and that neither the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, nor any Board, Department, officer or agent thereof, or head of Department, nor the Board of Supervisors of the county, nor any officer, agent or member thereof, or head of Department, shall incur any liability, or make any contract or contracts, or permit or vote for, or authorize, audit or allow, directly or indirectly, any expenditure or expenditures, for any of the objects and purposes specified, the aggregate of which expenditures and of the liabilities under such contracts shall exceed the sums appropriated for such purpose, or for any other purpose or object than those specified. The New City Charter, chapter 137, laws of 1870, contains a special provision, section 120, that nothing therein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or repeal any of the provisions of the said Tax Levies Acts. By the same statute, section 29, the Mayor has the power of impeaching all heads of departments, and the Court for the trial of impeachments is declared to be the full Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York; while section 109 provides that any officer of the City Government, or person employed in its service, who shall wilfully violate or evade any of the provisions of said act, or commit any fraud upon the City, or convert any of the public property to his own use, or knowingly permit any other person so to convert it, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, in addition to the penalties imposed by law, shall forfeit his office and be excluded forever after from receiving or holding any office under the City.

Fifth—According to the official report of the defendant, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller of the City and County of New-York, for the year ending 31st of December, 1868, the funded and bonded debt of the City on the date upon which said defendant HALL entered upon his duties as Mayor, amounted to....$34,746,030 80
And the funded and bonded debt of the county, as evidenced by the same official report, amounted to.... 15,882,800 00
Making together a total of....$50,628,830 80

The last official report of said Controller was made up to the 31st day of July, 1871, and by this report it is shown that upon that date the funded and bonded debt of said City amounted to....$77,914,108 51
And the funded and bonded debt of said County amounted to.... 35,743,150 00
Making together a total of....$113,657,258 51
From this sum deduct the amount or the debt of said City and county, when the defendant HALL became Mayor, as shown above.... 50,628,830 80
The difference is the increase in the funded and bonded debt of the City and County, during the two and a half years of the present Mayoralty.... 63,028,427 71

Sixth—In addition to this sum of $63,028,427 71, raised upon the bonds of the said City and County, the Supervisors of the County, in accordance with the provisions of the statutes enacted in that behalf, (laws of 1869, chapters 875 and 876, and laws of 1870, chapters 382 and 383,) levied and raised during each of the years 1869 and 1870, by tax upon the estates by law subject to taxation within said county, for the support of the City and County Governments, and to pay the quota of said county of State tax for each of said years, as follows:

In 1869....$21,309,536 34
In 1870.... 23,569,127 71
Making a total of....$44,878,664 05
There has also been paid into the Treasury of the City and County, during the years 1869 and 1870, and the first six months of 1871, on account of assessments collected during said years, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, $12,975,071 09
And from the general fund.... 5,836,657 35— 18,811,728 44
Total....$63,690,392 49
To this add the increase of the funded and bonded debt as above.... 63,028,427 71
And add further the floating debt and claims made against the City and County, unpaid at this date, which together, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, exceed.... 21,000,000 00
Total....$147,718,870 20

showing the average expenditure and cost of the Government of the City and County during the two and a half years of the defendant HALL's Mayoralty to have been per year $59,087,548 08, or upward of five and one-half per cent. upon the fixed valuation of the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation in the said County—the fixed valuation of said estates being, according to the report of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, for the present year, 1871, $1,075,000,000.

Seventh—This result, so injurious to the best interests of the City, is to a large extent attributable to the wrongful acts of certain of the City and County officials, particularly the defendant HALL as Mayor, by whom the provisions of the laws above set forth have been systematically treated as if the same were of no binding force or effect. As above shown, the law forbids any Supervisor, or any member of the Common Council, Head of Department, Chief of Bureau, Deputy thereof, or Clerk therein, or any other officer of the Corporation, being directly or indirectly interested in any work, contract or business, the expense, price, or consideration of which is paid from the Treasury. In defiance of this provision of the law, certain of the chief officers of both the City and County Governments, with some of the subordinate officers, acting principally under cover of the names of other persons, have formed themselves into associations for the object and design of securing through such combinations large sums yearly from the Treasury. Of these associations, the most prominent are known as the New-York *Transcript* Association, the New-York Printing Company and the Manufacturing Stationers' Company. The officials of the City and County principally interested in these associations, are the defendant WILLIAM M. TWEED, for some time President of the Board of Supervisors of the County, and assistant to the Street Commissioner of the City, and now Commissioner of Public Works of said City; and as the plaintiff is informed and believes, the defendant PETER B. SWEENY, for some time Chamberlain of said City, and now President of the Department of Public Parks; the defendant RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller of the City and County, and the defendant A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of said City. The New-York *Transcript* Association publishes a small daily newspaper, known as the New-York *Transcript*, the reputed daily circulation of which is about 500 copies. The defendants HALL and CONNOLLY, in the full knowledge that certain of the City and County officials were interested in the publication and business of the said newspaper, lately, by a certificate in writing filed in the office of said Controller, designated it the official journal of the said City and County, in which the law requires shall be published all matters required to be published by the City charter, as well as every notice or advertisement, corporation or legal, which may be required by law or ordinance to be published in one or more newspapers in the said City and County. Said defendants have also designated a weekly newspaper published in said City by the New-York *Leader* Association, and known as the New-York *Leader*, as one of the weekly newspapers in which all such matter and advertisements must be published. In this latter newspaper the Mayor himself and other of the City and County officials have large pecuniary interests. The New-York Printing Company, by the aid and connivance of the officials aforesaid, have a monopoly of the printing for the said City and County Governments, and the Manufacturing Stationers' Company have now a monopoly of all the stationery supplied to the City and County offices. For advertising, printing and stationery for the City and County, the sums appropriated in 1869 and 1870 were as follows:

Advertising in 1869 for County..	$40,000 00	
Advertising in 1869 for City.....	40,000 00	
Advertising in 1870 for County..	45,000 00	
Advertising in 1870 for City.....	51,410 54—	$176,410 54
Printing in 1869 for County.....	100,000 00	
Printing in 1869 for City.....	115,000 00	
Printing in 1870 for County.....	175,000 00	
Printing in 1870 for City.....	140,000 00—	530,000 00
Stationery in 1869 for County....	69,500 00	
Stationery in 1869 for City....	40,000 00	
Stationery in 1870 for County....	168,235 99	
Stationery in 1870 for City....	100,000 00—	377,735 99
Making a total of....		$1,084,146 53

While the sums paid and claimed for advertising, printing and stationery for the City and County during said years, principally by the said New-York *Transcript* Association and the said New-York Printing Company, exceed, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, the sum of $7,000,000; the amount of the claims made by, but not yet paid to the said several associations and companies, exceeds $3,000,000.

Eighth—The officials of both the City and County Governments, to whom, in an especial manner, the trust was confided of protecting the interests of the public and compelling observance of and obedience to the laws, having thus openly associated themselves together to set those laws at defiance in order to secure large pecuniary benefits at the public expense, have by their acts destroyed and removed all barriers, checks and safeguards which had been erected by the Legislature in order to protect the Treasury. As already explained, the law prohibits the Mayor, Common Council, officers and agents thereof, and also the Board of Supervisors of the county, and all officers, agents or members thereof from making any contract, or permitting, directly or indirectly, any expenditure, for any object or purpose for which a special appropriation was made, beyond the sum appropriated for such object or purpose, or for any other object or purpose whatever. The provisions of this most beneficial law have been in the most open and flagrant manner set at defiance by both the City and County officers. The extent to which this has been carried is shown by a single illustration, which is a fair representation of the manner in which the affairs of both the City and County are administered.

For repairs to county buildings and offices, the appropriations for 1868 and 1869 were as follows:

In 1868....$40,000,000
In 1869.... 30,000,000
Together....$70,000,000

While the sums paid in 1869 and 1870 from the County Treasury for the single item of repairs claimed to have been done on County buildings and offices,

In 1868, was....$1,272,659 10
In 1869, was.... 1,475,793 81
Together....$2,748,452 91

The total claims which have been made against the City and County, for work alleged to have been done and furnishings alleged to have been supplied during the years 1869 and 1870, in violation of law amounted to upward of $20,000,000. Of this amount claims to the extent of $5,663,646 83 were made in the name of "INGERSOLL & CO." The only existence which this company ever had was in making the claims, and receipting for the amounts when paid. It consisted of one JAMES H. INGERSOLL, the confidential agent of the defendants, TWEED, SWEENY and CONNOLLY, who made up the claims as having obtained right thereto from various firms and persons, viz.: Ingersoll, Watson & Co., C. D. Bollar & Co., J. A. Smith, George S. Miller and A. G. Miller. A large proportion of these claims, so made by INGERSOLL & CO., were false and fraudulent, were made out in names of parties and firms which did not exist, were exorbitant in every particular, and charged for work and furnishings which never had been performed or supplied. Another portion of said claims, to an amount exceeding two and a half millions of dollars, was made in name of one ANDREW J. GARVEY, a plasterer. Part of the work claimed for by GARVEY is stated to have been performed by one FILLIPPO DONARUMMA to the extent of $66,412 89, part by one R. J. HENNESSEY to the extent of $62,491 18, and part by one T. C. CASHMAN to the extent of $64,090 49. No such parties ever performed any work for the county; and the claims made in their names were false and fraudulent. The other claims made by said GARVEY were also false and fraudulent, were exorbitant in every particular, and charged for work and furnishings which never had been performed or supplied. So, also, were certain claims made in the name of KEYSER & Co., and in the name of J. W. SMITH; the claims of the former amounting to $1,231,817 76, for plumbing work for the county, and the claims of the latter amounting to $23 553 51 for window shades.

Ninth—All these false and fraudulent claims, and many others of a similar character, have been paid by the Controller and the Mayor. In violation of the law which prohibited the Mayor, or any official of the City or County, from auditing or allowing, directly or indirectly, any of the claims made for work or furnishings in excess of the appropriations therefor, and notwithstanding that the said claims were to a great extent fraudulent upon their face, the said defendant CONNOLLY signed a certificate as Controller, certifying that he had audited and allowed of such claims against the City the amount of $6,500,000, and against the county the amount of $6,000,000. And another certificate was signed by said defendant HALL as Mayor, and by said defendant CONNOLLY as Controller, and by said defendant TWEED as President of the Board of Supervisors, certifying that they had audited and allowed, of the claims so made against the county, the further amount of $6,312,541 37; making the several claims so pretended to have been audited and allowed amount, in the aggregate, to $18,812,541 37.

Tenth—That no audit was in reality made of said claims, or any part thereof, by either the Mayor, Controller, or President of the Board of Supervisors, and the certificates that they had so audited said claims were false and fraudulent. Notwithstanding this, however, the said Controller and Mayor have, during the years 1869 and 1870, paid all of said claims, amounting to $18,812,541 37. To enable them to make these payments, they have raised by bonds now known as the "Accumulated Debt Bonds," the sum of $12,500,000, the same being issued in the name and in behalf of the county to the amount of $6,500,000, and in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City to the amount of $6,000,000. A further sum of $6,312,541 37, to pay said claims, was raised on revenue bonds issued in the name and in behalf of the county, and payable in the year 1871.

Eleventh—Chapter 137, section 101, of the laws of 1870, provides that no expense shall be incurred by any of the departments or officers thereof, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously been made covering such expense. A similar provision is enacted by the statute chapter 574, section 8, of the laws of 1871. Notwithstanding these provisions, however, as the official reports of the proceedings of the Common Council of the City show, all the ordinances passed by the respective Boards and approved by the Mayor, authorizing the paving of streets, formation of sewers, and such like description of work, direct the work to be proceeded with at the expense of the City on account of the persons, respectively, upon whom such expense may be assessed; and on the authority of such orders, although no sums have been appropriated for the work ordered, said defendant TWEED, as Commissioner of Public Works, has commenced and is now proceeding with the execution of such work; and to provide for the expense thus incurred, the Controller, on the certificate of said TWEED, has issued, and has expressed his intention to continue to issue the bonds of the City, upon which the necessary funds have been and are to be raised.

Twelfth—So injurious was this administration of the City and County Governments felt to be, that it became an imperative necessity to adopt some measures with the view of affording relief. The remedy proposed and adopted by the Legislature was what is known as the "Two per Cent. act." This statute, chapter 583 of the laws of 1871, provides, section 1, that the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York are authorized and required to raise by tax upon the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation in the City and County of New-York, in the year 1871, and in the year 1872, the amount directed to be raised by the Board of Apportionment mentioned in said statute, which amount shall not exceed in the aggregate, in each of said years respectively, a sum equal to two per cent. upon the valuation of such estates fixed for the year 1871 by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County of New-York, in addition to the excess, if any, of the quota of the State tax for said county, in said years respectively, over the amount charged in said county for State taxes in the year 1870; but the aggregate amount raised, including the State taxes, shall not exceed the sum of $25,000,000 in either of said years.

Thirteenth—Section 2 of the said statute provides, that from the sum so raised in each of said years shall be paid all the expenses of the City and County Governments for all their departments and purposes for each of said years, and also the interest on the City and County debts, the principal of such debts falling due, and the proportion of the State tax payable by said City and County in each of said years respectively; and no liabilities shall be incurred for any purpose in either of said years which shall, with the State tax for such year and the principal and interest of the City and County debts payable in such year, make the aggregates of the expenses of the City and County Governments together for each of said years amount to more than two per cent. upon the valuation aforesaid with the addition thereinbefore provided.

Fourteenth—Section 3 of said statute provides, that withing twenty days after the 1st day of May, 1871, the following persons, namely, the Mayor of the City of New-York, the Controller of the City of New-York, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the President of the Department of Public Parks, shall meet as a Board of Apportionment, and after fixing the amount to be raised as in the first section of said act provided, and after setting apart so much of said sum to be raised by tax in the year 1871 under said act as may be necessary for the payment of the interest on bonds and stocks of said City and County, which shall become due and payable from taxation in the year 1871, and for the payment of so much of the principal of said bonds and stocks as may become due and payable within said year, and also so much as may be necessary to pay the proportion of the State tax to be paid by the City and County of New-York in said year, shall apportion the remainder thereof among and set apart to the various departments and purposes of the City and County Governments, by the concurring votes of all the members or said Board present; and on the first day of May, 1872, said Board shall meet, and fix and set apart and apportion in the same manner the sum to be raised pursuant to said act in the year 1872, and said Board, by the concurring votes of all the members thereof present, shall have the power in each of said years to limit and transfer appropriations which are found to be in excess of the amount required or deemed to be necessary, to such other purposes as they shall find to require the same, and to regulate all salaries of officers and employes of the City and County Governments. The said section further provides that the officers named in said act shall, for the purposes thereof, be considered County as well as City officers.

Fifteenth—Section 5 of said statute provides, that after the passage thereof no liability for any purpose whatsoever shall be incurred by any department of the City of New-York, or officers of the County of New-York, exceeding in amount the appropriations made for such purpose; nor shall the City or County of New-York be held liable for any indebtedness so incurred.

Sixteenth—The fixed valuation of estates, real and personal, subject to taxation in the City and County of New-York, as shown by the report of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the year 1871, amounts to $1,075,000,000.

Two per cent. on this amount is...$21,500,000 00
This year, 1871, the quota of State tax of the County amounts to....$6,741,956 18
Last year, 1870, the quota of this tax paid by the county was.... 4,941,956 18
Difference to be added to taxation this year.... 1,800,000 00
Showing the sum which may be raised this year by taxation in the City and County to be.... 23,300,000 00
To this add proceeds of general fund, estimated.... 2,700,000 00
Total income cannot exceed, for 1871....$26,000,000 00

Out of this total of $26,000,000 there fall to be paid in terms of the provisions of the Two per Cent. act, (1) quota of State tax as above; (2) the principal of the City and County debts falling due this year; (3) the interest upon said debt. And the remainder only is to be apportioned and set apart by the Board of Apportionment provided for in the third section of said statute to the various departments and purposes of the City and County Governments, and from such remainder, so appropriated, all the expenses of said governments for all their departments and purposes are to be paid for the year 1871.

Seventeenth—The said Board of Apportionment consists of the defendants HALL, CONNOLLY, TWEED and SWEENY. These parties, in accordance with the authority conferred upon them by the said statute, chapter 583, of the laws of 1871, have met as a Board of Apportionment, but they have failed to set apart so much of the sum to be raised by tax as aforesaid in 1871, as may be necessary for the payment of the interest on bonds and stocks of said City and County, which shall become due and payable from taxation in the year 1871, and for the payment of so much of the principal of said bonds and stocks as may become due and payable from taxation within said year, and so much as may be necessary to pay the proportion of the State tax to be paid by the City and County of New-York in said year, and to apportion only the remainder of the amount to be raised by taxation in the year 1871, as aforesaid, among and set apart to the various departments and purposes of the City and County Governments. Notwithstanding the express provisions contained in said statute, that both the principal and interest of the City and County debt falling due in the years 1871 and 1872 respectively, shall be paid from the sums raised in each of said years respectively under the authority of the first section of said act, and in disregard and defiance of these provisions of the statute, the said defendants as said Board of Apportionment propose to make no provision out of the sum raised by taxation in 1871 for the payment of the debts of the City and County of New-York falling due within said year. These debts amount to upward of $9,000,000, and the said defendants, as said Board of Apportionment, threaten to apportion and set apart to the various departments and purposes of the City and County Governments the whole of the amount to be raised by taxation in the year 1871, under the authority of the first section of said statute, after subtracting the quota of said County of the State tax, leaving the above sum of $9,000,000 to be added to the permanent debt of the said City and County.

Eighteenth—Although the entire sum which can lawfully be raised in accordance with the provisions of said statute, section 1, chapter 583 of the laws of 1871, during the present year, for the purposes of the City and County Governments, and to pay the quota of the State tax and the debts, principal and interest falling due within said year, cannot exceed the sum of $23,300,000, the defendant CONNOLLY, as Controller, and the defendant HALL, as Mayor, prior to the 31st day of July, 1871, borrowed upon the bonds of the City, in anticipation of the revenue of the current year, the sum of....$11,757,900 00
And on the bonds of the County, in anticipation of the revenues for the current year, the sum of.... 10,951,800 00
A large portion of these revenue bonds are made payable in the year 1872. Said defendants CONNOLLY and HALL have also during the present year, and prior to the 31st day of July last, raised, as they pretend on the authority of chapter 323 of the laws of 1871, on the consolidated stock of the County, and which the Controller has applied in providing for the current expenses of the government of the county, the sum of....$3,200,000 00
And on the consolidated stock of the City, under the pretended authority of chapter 322 of the laws of 1871, which said Controller has applied to the payment of the current expenses of the City Government....$4,100,000— $7,300,000 00
Total....$30,009,700 00
While the total income of the City and County for the year 1871 cannot exceed, as above.... 26,000,000 00
Showing that during the first half of the year 1871 there has been raised for the purpose of the City and County Governments, over and above what can lawfully be raised during the entire year.... 4,009,000 00

And this without making any provision for the payment of the above sum of $9,000,000 of City and County debts falling due in 1871. Neither of the statutes, chapters 322 and 323 of the Laws of 1871, confer any authority for the issue of consolidated debt stock of either the City or County, for the purpose of defraying the current expenses of the City or County Governments.

Nineteenth—No information was furnished by the Controller in his report made up to 31st of July last, as to the balance remaining on that date in the Treasury of the above sum of $30,009,000. Information, however, is supplied by this report, and by the Mayor's official messages to the Board of Supervisors and the Common Council, that the expenditures for the various departments and purposes of both the City and County Governments are largely in excess of the sums allowed by law. Indeed the laws which were passed with the view of remedying the grievous evils in the administration of the City and County Governments, partially above set forth, have been and still are openly and systematically set at defiance by both the City and County officials. Thus the statute, chapter 583, laws of 1871, provides, section 2: That out of the sums to be raised under the provisions of the first section of that statute "shall be paid all the expenses of the City and County Governments for all their departments and purposes," for each of the years 1871 and 1872, "and no liability shall be incurred for any purpose in either of said years, which shall (with the State tax for such year, and the principal and interest of the City and County debts payable in such year) make the aggregate of the expenses of the City and County Governments together for each of said years amount to more than 'two per cent. upon the valuation aforesaid,' with the addition (as to the State tax) therein referred to." Section 3 of the same statute provides, that the sums to be apportioned and set apart to the various departments and purposes of the City and County Governments for the year 1871, is the balance remaining of the sum raised under the first section of said act after paying out of the same the quota of State tax for said years, and the principal and interest of the bonds and stocks of the City and County falling due within said year; and section 5 of said statute provides, that no liability for any purpose whatsoever shall be incurred by any department of the City of New-York, or officers of the County of New-York, exceeding in amount the appropriations made for such purpose, nor shall the City or County of New-York be held liable for any indebtedness so incurred. Not only have the defendants HALL, CONNOLLY, TWEED and SWEENY, as said Board of Apportionment, failed to make provision in terms of the second and third sections of said statute for the payment of the debt of the City and County falling due within the year 1871, and not only do they threaten to apportion and set apart for the City and County Governments for said year the sum required to pay said debts, (upward of $9,000,000,) but, in excess of the apportionments, (even including this $9,000,000,) the Controller admits, that up to July 31, 1871, there had been expended by certain Departments for the purposes of the City Government, for which no appropriations had been made, or intended to be made, as follows:

For additional alterations of Aqueduct from Ninety-third to One Hundred and Thirteenth-street....$871,501 72
On account of Croton water Fund for additional supply of Croton water.... 88,269 59
For City Park improvements.... 1,000,000 00
For Central Park improvement.... 150,000 00
For Docks.... 250,000 00
For Fire Telegraph.... 250,000 00
On account of Assessment Fund, representing payments for opening and widening streets and laying out public parks.... 560,787 31
On account of Street Improvement Fund, representing expenses for improving, regulating and grading, curbing, guttering and flagging streets and sewers.... 2,133,605 75
On account of work on Boulevard and roads and avenues under the direction of the Department of Public Works.... 259,772 30
Total....$5,213,736 69

To raise this amount the Controller, in his last report made up to July 31, 1871, intimates his intention to issue bonds of the City, and, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, he has done so since the date of said report. For this issue of bonds the Controller had no authority. The expenditures referred to were part of the expenses of the City, in certain of its departments and for certain of its purposes, incurred in the year 1871, and these expenses could only lawfully be provided for and paid out of the sums raised under and by virtue of the authority conferred by the said Statute, chapter 583, laws of 1871, (the Two per Cent. act.)

Twentieth—No regard whatever is paid by the Departments, agents or officers of either the City or County Governments to the provisions of the statute last referred to. Expenditures are being made and liabilities incurred with the knowledge and approbation of the defendant HALL, largely in excess of the statutory appropriations; and said defendant CONNOLLY, as Controller, is endeavoring to raise large sums of money upon additional bonds of the City, which he proposes to issue to provide for the expenses during the present year of certain City departments and purposes, in excess of the appropriations made for such departments and purposes. This proposed issue exceeds $10,000,000, and is intended to provide for the alleged expenses of the Department of Public Works, presided over by the defendant TWEED, for the Department of Public Parks, presided over by the defendant SWEENY, and in part for the Department of Docks. Such issue of bonds for the purpose of raising money to meet the current expenses of any department or purpose, of either the City or County Governments during the year 1871, is not authorized by, and is at variance with, the provisions of said statute.

Wherefore, the plaintiff demands judgment,

1. That the said defendant the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York be restrained and enjoined from raising by tax upon the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation in the City and County of New-York in the year 1871, any amount of money whatever, for any purpose whatever, except said amount shall first be fixed and directed to be raised by the Board of Apportionment mentioned in the third section of the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "an Act to make provision for the local government of the City and County of New-York," passed April 19, 1871, and be set apart and apportioned as therein provided.

2. That the said defendants HALL, CONNOLLY, TWEED and SWEENY be commanded and enjoined to meet as a Board of Apportionment as required by the terms of the third section of said statute, and to fix the amount to be raised as in the first section of said statute provided, and to set apart so much of said sum to be raised by tax in the year 1871 as may be necessary for the payment of the interest on the bonds and stocks of said City and County, which shall become due and payable from taxation in 1871, and for the payment of so much of the principal of said bonds and stocks as may become due and payable from taxation within said year, and also so much as may be necessary to pay the proportion of the State tax to be paid by the City and County of New-York in said year, and to apportion the remainder thereof among and set apart to the various departments and purposes of the City and County Governments of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1871.

3. That the said Board of Supervisors be restrained and enjoined from auditing or ordering to be paid claims against the County of New-York to a greater amount than the sum which shall be set apart by the said Board of Apportionment during the year 1871 for the purposes of the said County, or the government thereof, in accordance with the provisions of the third section of said statute.

4. That the defendant, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and its various members, officers, agents and departments, be restrained and enjoined from incurring any expense, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made by the said Board of Apportionment covering such expense; and from auditing or ordering to be paid claims against the City to a greater amount than the sums which shall be set apart by the said Board of Apportionment during the year 1871, for the purposes of the said City, or the Government thereof during said year, in accordance with the provisions of said third section of said statute.

5. That the defendant CONNOLLY, as Controller of the said City and County, be restrained and enjoined from paying any claims against either the City or County of New-York, unless the same shall have been first audited as required by law, and also from paying any such claims in excess of the amounts set apart for such purposes by the said Board of Apportionment, and from paying, or issuing any bonds or raising any money for the purpose of paying any claims, accounts, debts or bills contracted with or incurred by the New-York *Transcript* Association, the New-York Printing Company, the Manufacturing Stationers' Company, and the New-York *Leader* Association, or any or either of them, or any person or persons for or in their behalf, or for or in behalf of any or either of them, for work, or printing, or advertising done or claimed to be done by them, or either of them, or goods sold and delivered by them, or either of them, to or for the said City or County of New-York, or to or for any department or purpose of the Government of said City or County.

6. That said defendant CONNOLLY be further restrained and enjoined from raising, as Controller, by any means whatever, during the year 1871, in the name or on the credit or on behalf of the County of New-York, or the Board of Supervisors of said County, or in the name or on the credit or on behalf of the City of New-York, or the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City, any sum or sums of money for paying, or for providing for the payment of, the expenses of the Governments of the City and County of New-York, or any department or purpose of said City or County, for the year 1871.

And that the plaintiff may have such other or further relief as may be just and equitable.

ROBERT H. STRAHAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

City and County of New-York, ss.: JOHN FOLEY being duly sworn, says that he is the plaintiff in this action; that the foregoing complaint is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be upon information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN FOLEY *vs.* The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, A. OAKEY HALL, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, WILLIAM M. TWEED and PETER B. SWEENY.—Affidavit.

City and County of New-York, ss.—JOHN FOLEY, the above-named plaintiff, being duly sworn, says that he has read the complaint in this action, and that the same is true to his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be on information and belief, and as to them he believes it to be true. And deponent further says that the source of his knowledge of the facts set forth in said complaint, and the grounds of his belief, are the several statutes in said complaint mentioned, the official reports of the defendant CONNOLLY, official documents on file in the office of said CONNOLLY, and the official reports of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of said county, and of the Common Council of said City, the official messages of the defendant HALL to the defendants, the Board of Supervisors, and the Common Council, and the proceedings of the defendants HALL, TWEED, CONNOLLY and SWEENY, as a Board of Apportionment, all of which statutes and official reports have been read and examined by deponent.

JOHN FOLEY.

Sworn to before me this 6th day of September, 1871. J. B. NONES, Notary Public, New-York.

REMARKS OF JUDGE BARRETT.

I have been instructed to make an application before your Honor this morning for an injunction in the action in which the papers are now before you. It is an action brought by Mr. JOHN FOLEY, a citizen and tax-payer of this City, and a resident, against the Board of Supervisors, Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, A. OAKEY HALL, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, WM. M. TWEED, and PETER B. SWEENY. As the papers are somewhat voluminous, having been drafted with a considerable deal of care, and I have given the matter some reflection, it will be, perhaps, better to state the facts, and the relief we ask. The bill sets out the usual formal averments in reference to the character of the different defendants, and the position of the plaintiff as a tax-payer and a citizen, and also a variety of facts to which it will not be necessary for me to call your attention particularly at the present moment, such as the condition of things which led to the passage of the act of the Legislature, in the year 1871, under which act we bring this suit—without adverting to those facts which are matters of public notoriety, and on which every citizen is informed, such as the condition of affairs here, the City debt, its increase within the last two or three years, the payment of large sums of money without audit and without proper appropriation, the excessive appropriations and the payment of money on fictitious claims, I will pass to the special facts upon which we ask specific relief in this action. An act was passed at the last Legislature which was known as the Two per Cent. act. It is specifically set forth in this bill of complaint. Under that act the Legislature provided that a sum of money not exceeding twenty-five million dollars for the years 1871 and 1872 should be raised by taxation for the purposes, first, of paying our quota of the State tax, and second, of paying the interest on the public debt maturing during the present year, and also the principal of the public debt maturing the present year, and that the surplus which may remain after the payment of these sums should be applied for the purposes of the Government of the City and County of New-York. And that the Board of Apportionment, which is specifically referred to in our bill of complaint, should meet and should appropriate such sums for the different departments of the City and County Government as may be necessary for its proper working. It was provided that no more money should be expended for the purposes of the City and County Government than what may remain after the payment of our quota of the State tax and the principal and interest of the public debt maturing during the year. That was specifically provided in this act. It was also provided that no appropriations should be made for any purpose which could not be paid out of such remaining surplus. Now, Sir, we apply to you under these circumstances, practically to bring these public officers within the act, which, I may say, without traveling from the record, was an act practically and substantially of their own creation. We ask that that act be enforced; we ask that they be kept to that act, and that they be not allowed to go outside of it to place any burden upon the tax-payers and citizens of this community beyond the amount which by that act they are authorized to raise and expend. Now, Sir, we show you that that act has been violated—violated this year. Our bill sets forth that the total amount of taxation under that act, at two per cent., as fixed by the Board of Apportionment, will not exceed twenty-one million five hundred thousand dollars. It shows further that to that sum should be added, as authorized by law, the difference between the amount of the quota of the State tax for the past and the present year. The excess against the present year is one million eight hundred thousand dollars, and that, as will be observed by an examination of the act, is authorized to be raised in addition to the two per cent. upon the amount of taxable property in the County, showing an aggregate sum of twenty-three million three hundred thousand dollars authorized to be raised. To this sum should be added two million seven hundred thousand dollars as the proceeds of all other general funds coming into the County and City Treasury. Thus the total lawful income for the present year cannot exceed twenty-six millions of dollars. Out of this must be paid the quota of the State tax, the principal and interest of the County debts falling due within the year, and the remainder is to be apportioned by the Board of Apportionment for the various purposes of the City Government, and such remainder is all that they are authorized by law to expend for the purposes of such Government. Now instead of that, we show that the Board of Apportionment has not, as required by this very act, set apart so much of the sum to be raised by taxes as may be necessary for the payment of either the principal or interest of the public debt; we show that these debts amount, during the present year, to nine million dollars; we show that this sum should come, according to the law, out of this twenty-six millions of dollars, to be raised or received as the total income of the City and County during the present year; and we show that it is the avowed purpose of the defendants not only not to apportion and set apart that sum of nine million dollars, to be taken out of the twenty-six million dollars, but it is their ostensible and avowed purpose to issue bonds for the payment of that nine million dollars, and make these bonds a permanent obligation and burden upon the people of this City and County, and then, Sir, to apply the entire twenty-six million dollars to the uses and purposes of the City Government. That is our first cause of complaint. That in place of putting this burden of nine million dollars in the shape of bonds not authorized by law upon the people of this City, it is their bounden duty under this act to set apart nine million dollars out of the income derivable from taxation to the payment of that sum. Our next cause of complaint is this, that the defendants have already issued bonds in anticipation of the entire sum to be raised by taxation during the present year. They have issued bonds and raised money according to their own confession, and their own published report upon the bonds of the City to the amount of $11,757,900, and on the bonds of the county, in anticipation of the revenues during the year, $10,951,800. Thus they have already raised, in anticipation of the payment of the taxes by the issue of bonds not authorized by law, the entire sum to be raised by taxation during the year. In addition to that, they have raised during the year and prior to the 31st of July, on the authority of chap. 323, of the laws of 1871, which is known as the act for consolidating the public debt, (the Consolidated Stock act,) the sum of $3,200,000. We show that under the same authority they have raised on the bonds of the County $4,100,000, making $7,300,000 raised by bonds prior to the 31st July of the present year, which sum, so raised under the Consolidated Stock act, they have applied, not as required by that act, to the consolidation of the debt of the City, but to the current expenses of the government of the County; so that as to the $7,300,000 we show that on their own confession—in fact, in their own reports, gravely given to the public, as a justification of their acts, and which the public seem to have entirely overlooked, they have informed the public of the fact that they deliberately violated the law; that they have not applied the $7,300,000 to the consolidation of the debt as required by law, but that they have applied it contrary to the law, and against the law, to the current expenses of the City. They have done that entirely apart from, and independent of the Two per Cent. act, and they have made use of the act which enables them to issue bonds for the purposes of the consolidation of the public stock, to raise money for the ordinary and current expenses of the county in violation of the law. Your Honor will observe, by the simple process of addition, that the sum of money which they have raised during the first six months of the present year amounts to $30,009,000. That is, by anticipating the public revenue to be derived from taxation and by raising money upon bonds which they were only authorized to do for the purpose of consolidating the public debt, they have raised in cash over thirty million dollars of the expenditure of which the Controller in his report gives no proper information, nor does he state how much remains unexpended to the credit of the City, and that too, Sir, in view of the fact that the entire total income of the City and County for this year, cannot lawfully exceed, under the acts to which I have referred, $26,000,000, thus showing that during the first six months of that year there has been raised for the purposes of the City and County Government some $4,000,000 more than can be lawfully raised during the entire year. These facts are derived from the report of the Mayor and from the report of the Controller and from other documents which are equivalent to a confession on the part of the defendants. In addition to the facts I have narrated which are set up clearly and distinctly in this bill of complaint, we also show that the defendants have gone on in defiance of the law, without the slightest reference to the Two per Cent. act to make improvements and to expend money for which there is no authority of law whatever and for which the Controller in his report admits that no appropriations have been made or intended to be made. They are specific, viz.: for alterations to Croton Aqueduct, on account of the Croton Water Fund, for City Park improvements, for Central Park improvements, for docks, for fire telegraph, on account of assessment fund, on account of street improvement fund, work on boulevards, roads and avenues, amounting altogether to over $5,000,000, and that sum is wholly without reference to anything to which I have previously adverted. What is more extraordinary still, the Controller, in his report, intimated it as his intention to issue the bonds of this City for that $5,000,000, and as the plaintiff is informed and believes he has done so since the date of the report. Your Honor will observe that expenditures, amounting in this manner to over $5,000,000, are part of the ordinary expenses of the City and County under certain of these departments, and for certain of their purposes, to quote the language of the act, and these expenses could only lawfully be provided for and paid out of the sums raised under and by virtue of the Two per Cent. act. So that they take the Two per Cent. act, in violation of the law, and repudiate its provisions, so far as the payment of the public debt is concerned, and take the whole sum to be raised by taxation for the purposes of the City and County Government. Then, Sir, they create liabilities within the past six months to the amount of over $5,000,000, which, under any circumstances, could only be provided for by taxation under the Two per Cent. act, and for that $5,000,000 they propose to issue public bonds, and burden the people to the extent of such additional $5,000,000, all the time leaving the $26,000,000 previously adverted to, to be used for the other purposes and departments of the City Government. After stating further that no regard whatever is paid to these laws by these officials, we state there is a proposed issue now which exceeds $10,000,000 of bonds, and it is intended to provide for the alleged expenses of the Department of Public Works, presided over by the defendant, TWEED, for the Public Parks and for the Department of Docks. Such issue of bonds for the purpose of raising money to meet the current expenses of any department, or purpose of either the City or County Government, is not authorized by law, and is at variance with the provisions of the statute. What relief do we ask? We ask simply that the defendants keep within the law of their own creation. We ask that they be enjoined and restrained from burdening the people of this City and County by the issue of any further bonds, the proceeds of which are to be used for the ordinary current expenses of the Government. We ask that they be enjoined from applying any part of the moneys to be raised by taxation for any other purpose than the purpose specifically enumerated in the Two per Cent. act. We ask that they be commanded and enjoined to apportion the sums to be realized by taxation during the current year in the manner provided by that act, to wit: that they apportion so much as may be required for paying the quota of the State tax; that then they apportion so much as may be necessary to pay principal and interest of the public debt falling due within the year; and that after this they apportion the balance only to the ordinary uses of the Government, and that the Government expend no more money, pay no more claims, issue no more bonds, and burden the people to no greater extent than to that precise remainder of money which there may be after the apportionment of the quota of the State tax, and the interest and principal of the public debt falling due within the year. We ask, therefore, simply that the law be enforced. We show the violation of the law in the most flagrant manner and by the most open confession, and we ask that it be enforced. One word as to the status of the plaintiff. He applies under the act of 1864, which has already been before your Honor. In a case in the twenty-fifth volume of Howard's Practice Reports, and has undoubtedly received your careful consideration. The defendants in this case, the Common Council of the City of New-York, and also the Supervisors of the County, and the several members thereof, are thereby declared trustees of the property and funds and effects of said City and County respectively, so far as such property, funds and effects are, or may be, under their management and control, and every person residing in said City, and assessed to pay taxes therein, is thereby declared to be a *cestui que* trust in respect to the said property, funds and effects respectively, and any co-trustee or any such *cestui que* trust shall be entitled as against such trustee, and in regard to said property, funds and effects, to all the rights and remedies provided by law of any co-trustee or *cestui que* trust, to prosecute and maintain any action to prevent waste and injury to any property, funds and estate held in trust. Such trustees are thereby made subject to all the duties and responsibilities imposed by law on trustees, and such duties and responsibilities may be enforced by any co-trustee or *cestui que* trust That act has been expressly reaffirmed and re-enacted under the present charter and under laws to which I have referred. Under this act we ask to restrain waste of the funds, property and assets held by these trustees We show that they are being wasted, destroyed and frittered away, and we have, in this aspect of the case, a perfect status in the Court, although but for this act, we would not, perhaps, have it under the opinions of the Judges of the Court of Appeal, pronounced prior to 1864. I may say we ask one thing more. We not only ask that no claims shall be paid which have not been properly audited, and for which proper apportionments have not been made, and for which there shall not be a sum of money remaining as surplus after the quota of the State tax and the interest and principal of the public debt has been deducted; but we aver in our bill, that certain of these defendants who are the heads of the departments of this City, are interested personally in violation of the law in certain corporations and associations which have claims against and contracts with the City:

> Of these associations, the most prominent are known as the *New-York Transcript Association*, the *New-York Printing Company*, and the *Manufacturing Stationers' Company*. The officials of the City and County principally interested in these associations, are the defendant, WM. M. TWEED, for some time President of the Board of Supervisors of the county, and Assistant to the Street Commissioner of the City, and now Commissioner of Public Works of said City; and as the plaintiff is informed and believes, the defendant, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller of the City and County, and the defendant, A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of said City. The *New-York Transcript Association* publishes a small daily newspaper, known as the *New-York Daily Transcript*, the reputed daily circulation of which is about five hundred copies. The defendants, HALL and CONNOLLY, in the full knowledge that certain of the City and County officials were interested in the publication and business of the said newspaper, lately, by a certificate in writing filed in the office of said Controller, designated it as the official journal of the said City and County, in which the law requires shall be published all matters required to be published by the City charter, as well as every notice or advertisement, Corporation or legal, which may be required by law or ordinance to be published in one or more newspapers in the said City and County. These defendants have also designated a weekly newspaper published in said City by the *New-York Leader Association*, and known as the New-York *Leader*, as one of the weekly newspapers in which all such matter and advertisements must be published. In this latter newspaper the Mayor himself and other of the City and County officials have large pecuniary interests. The New-York Printing Company, by the aid and connivance of the officials aforesaid, have a monopoly of the printing for the said City and County Governments, and the Manufacturing Stationers' Company have now a monopoly of all the stationery supplied to the City and County offices.

The appropriations of 1869 and 1870 for advertising, printing and stationery amounted to but 1,084,146 53, while the amount claimed and paid is $7,000,000, and the amount of claims still unpaid amounts to $3,000,000. From all these facts, we ask an injunction to restrain the payment of any sum of money to these corporations, in addition to the other relief we ask. I think I have stated all the facts set forth in the bill as fully as may be necessary at the present moment. I feel greatly the responsibility of the application, from the fact that I represent not merely the plaintiff, but a large body of citizens of known respectability, who are deeply interested in the result of the application. We have applied in open Court in the usual manner, and we have applied to the only Judge who could grant us the injunction we ask. Under existing laws we could not apply, even if we desired, to any other either in or out of this district; nor could we apply to any other Judge or this Court. Yesterday we came here to make this application. We regretted to learn that your Honor was unable to be here, and, the matter being pressing, I applied to one other Judge of the district, who informed me it would be a violation of the rules of the district to apply to another Judge. I appear, therefore, before the only Judge of the State of New-York who at the present moment has jurisdiction, power or ability to give the relief we ask. We don't regret it. We came here fairly and frankly to make our application; the people claim their right, and they mean to have it. They ask but justice. We make the application on behalf of a people who have been most mercilessly robbed. I ask it also in the interest of the unhappy victims who may be induced to purchase these bonds—bonds which, if issued, as we claim, in violation of law, and I think I am not misinterpreting the spirit of the people,) will never, never be paid, and certainly not, unless our people become as weak and pusillanimous as that of Rome in its decadence. It is a test, too, of the Judiciary of this State, which has been much maligned in this room, and before this Judge, the only Court of the State which has power to grant our application. The facts are plainly stated and I think we are plainly entitled to the relief we ask. I make the application fearlessly and in full confidence that your Honor will grant the application if you find we are entitled to it.

Judge BARNARD—In this paragraph six of your bill of complaint, as I read it, it appears you look for an injunction which will virtually stop the operations of the City Government.

Judge BARRETT—I have endeavored not to place ourselves before you in such a position. The sixth paragraph reads thus:

> That said defendant CONNOLLY be further restrained and enjoined from raising as Controller, by any means whatever, during the year 1871, in the name or on the credit or on behalf of the County of New-York, or the Board of Supervisors of said county, or in the name or on the credit or on behalf of the City of New-York, or the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City, any sum or sums of money for paying, or for providing for the payment of, the expenses of the Governments of the City and County of New-York, or any department or purpose of said City or County, for the year 1871. And that the plaintiff may have such other or further relief as may be just and equitable.

You must read that in connection with the averments of the complaint that he has raised more than enough to pay the current expenses. When the Controller comes and says that he has not enough of the thirty million dollars left to pay the ordinary current expenses for laborers, it is time enough for us to believe that there may be such a state of things existing. We have reason to believe that there is enough of the thirty million dollars to pay the laborers. We would be sorry any such thing should occur, but the primary object of the bill is to put an end to the wholesale issue of bonds, and to keep them within the limits of the law; and if your Honor thinks that that paragraph, within the most strained construction, could bring about such a result as the impoverishment of the public laborers, I shall be myself happy to advise an amendment of it in such a manner as will obviate any such result.

Judge BARNARD—You are entitled to this order, Sir. I will grant the injunction. [Loud applause.]

The Court then adjourned.

JUDGE BARNARD'S ORDER.

Judge BARNARD's order in the case was immediately drawn up in due form. It is as follows:

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held in Chambers, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of September, 1871.—Present, Hon. GEO. G. BARNARD, Justice.—JOHN FOLEY against The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, the Mayor, Aldermen and

Continued on Eighth Page.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

The Opening Yesterday—Poem by Walt Whitman, and an Address by Hon. E. G. Squires—An Incomplete but Promising Exhibition.

The Fortieth Exhibition of the American Institution was duly opened at noon yesterday by a literal adherence to the published programme. There was an original introductory overture by KEATING's band, followed by a prayer by Dr. DEEMS. WALT WHITMAN, the poet of the occasion, was then introduced, and delivered a poem written by himself. It was decidedly a characteristic production, and happy in its fitness to the occasion. Mr. WHITMAN appeared for the first time before an audience, and his manner was consequently considerably constrained. To a man naturally so modest as he, it was a trying position to be placed in, to endeavor to produce an effect by the reading of his own poem, a work which he evidently thinks comparatively little of himself. His voice was not strong enough to penetrate even the small crowd by which he was surrounded, and consequently but few could follow him or hear consecutively what he did say. But that was not so much his fault as the fault of the immense barn of a building in which the exercises were conducted while a thousand laborers were at work. He might as well have attempted to read in the City Hall square, in the midst of the din of Broadway and Park place. Those who were fortunate enough to hear him rewarded his efforts with frequent applause.

The following is Mr. WHITMAN's poem:

"AFTER ALL, NOT TO CREATE ONLY."

I.

After all, not to create only, or found only,
But to bring, perhaps from afar, what is already founded,
To give it our own identity, average, limitless, free;
To fill the gross, the torpid bulk with vital religious fire;
Not to repel or destroy, so much as accept, fuse, rehabilitate;
To obey as well as command—to follow, more than to lead;
These also are the lessons of our New World;
—While how little the New, after all—how much the Old, Old World!

Long, long, long, has the grass been growing,
Long and long has the rain been falling,
Long has the globe been rolling round.

II.

Come, Muse, migrate from Greece and Ionia;
Cross out, please, those immensely overpaid accounts,
That matter of Troy, and Achilles' wrath, and Eneas', Odysseus' wanderings;
Placard "Removed" and "To Let" on the rocks of your snowy Parnassus;
Repeat at Jerusalem—place the notice high on Jaffa's gate, and on Mount Moriah;
The same on the walls of your Gothic European Cathedrals, and German, French and Spanish Castles;
For know a better, fresher, busier sphere—a wide, untried domain awaits, demands you.

III.

Responsive to our summons,
Or rather to her long-nurs'd inclination,
Join'd with an irresistible natural gravitation,
She comes, this famous Female—as was indeed to be expected;
(For who, so ever-youthful, 'cute and handsome, would wish to stay in mansions, such as those,
When offer'd quarters with all the modern improvements,
With all the fun that's going—and all the best society?)

She comes! I hear the rustling of her gown;
I scent the odor of her breath's delicious fragrance;
I mark her step divine—her curious eyes a-turning, rolling,
Upon this very scene.

The Deathless Dame of Dames! can I believe them,
Those ancient temples classic, and castles strong and feudalistic, could none of them restrain her?
Nor shades of Virgil and Dante—nor myriad memories, poems, old associations, magnetize and hold on to her?
But that she's left them all—and here?

Yes, if you will allow me to say so,
I, my friends, if you do not, can plainly see Her.
The same Undying Soul of Earth's, activity's, beauty's, heroism's expression,
Out from her evolutions hither come—submerged the strata of her former themes,
Hidden and covered by today's—foundation of today's;
Ended, deceased, through time, her voice by Castaly's fountain,
Silent through time the broken-lipp'd Sphynx in Egypt—silent those century-baffling tombs;
Closed for aye the epics of Asia's, Europe's helmeted warriors;
Calliope's call forever closed—Clio, Melpomene, Thalia closed and dead;
Seal'd the stately rhythmus of Una and Oriana—ended the quest of the Holy Graal;
Jerusalem a handful of ashes blown by the wind—extinct;
The Crusaders' streams of shadowy, midnight troops, sped with the sunrise;
Amadis, Tancred, utterly gone—Charlemagne, Roland, Oliver gone,
Palmerin, ogre, departed—vanish'd the turrets that Usk reflected,
Arthur vanish'd with all his knights—Merlin and Lancelot and Galahad—all gone—dissolv'd utterly, like an exhalation;
Pass'd! pass'd for us, forever pass'd! that once so mighty World—now void, inanimate, phantom World!
Embroider'd, dazzling World! with all its gorgeous legends, myths,
Its Kings and barons proud—its priests, and warlike lords, and courtly dames;
Pass'd to its charnel vault—laid on the shelf—coffin'd with crown and armor on,
Blazon'd with Shakespeare's purple page,
And dirged by Tennyson's sweet sad rhyme.
I say I see, my friends, if you do not, the Animus of all that World,
Escaped, bequeath'd, vital, fugacious as ever, leaving those dead remains, and now this spot approaching, filling;
—And I can hear what may be you do not—a terrible esthetical commotion,
With howling desperate gulp of "flower" and "bower,"
With "Sonnet to Matilda's Eyebrow" quite, quite frantic;
With gushing, sentimental reading circles turn'd to ice or stone;
With many a squeak, (in meter choice,) from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, London;
As she, the illustrious Emigre, (having, it is true, in her day, although the same, changed, journey'd considerable,)
Making directly for this rendezvous—vigorously clearing a path for herself—striding through the confusion,
By thud of machinery and shrill steam-whistle undismayed,
Bluff'd not a bit by drain-pipe, gasometers, artificial fertilizers,
Smiling and pleased, with palpable intent to stay,
She's here, install'd amid the kitchen ware!

IV.

But hold—don't I forget my manners?
To introduce the Stranger (what else, indeed, have I come for?) to thee, Columbia:
In Liberty's name, welcome, Immortal! clasp hands,
And ever henceforth Sisters dear be both.

Fear not, O Muse! truly new ways and days receive, surround you,
(I candidly confess a queer, queer race, of novel fashion,)
And yet the same old human race—the same within, without,
Faces and hearts the same—feelings the same—yearnings the same,
The same old love—beauty and use the same.

V.

We do not blame thee, Elder World—nor separate ourselves from thee;
(Would the Son separate himself from the Father?)
Looking back on thee—seeing thee to thy duties, grandeurs, through past ages bending, building,
We build to ours today.

Mightier than Egypt's tombs,
Fairer than Grecia's, Roma's temples,
Prouder than Milan's statued, spired Cathedral,
More picturesque than Rhenish castle-keeps,
We plan, even now, to raise, beyond them all,
Thy great Cathedral, sacred Industry—no tomb,
A Keep for life for practical Invention.

As in a waking vision,
E'en while I chant I see it rise—I scan and prophesy outside and in,
Its manifold ensemble.

VI.

Around a Palace,
Loftier, fairer, ampler than any yet,
Earth's modern Wonder, History's Seven outstripping,
High rising tier on tier, with glass and iron façades,
Gladdening the sun and sky—enhued in cheerfulest hues,
Bronze, lilac, robin's-egg marine and crimson,
Over whose golden roof shall flaunt, beneath thy banner, Freedom,
The banners of The States, the flags of every land,
A brood of lofty, fair, but lesser Palaces shall cluster.

Somewhere within the walls of all,
Shall all that forwards perfect human life be started,
Tried, taught, advanced, visibly exhibited.

Here shall you trace in flowing operation,
In every state of practical busy movement,
The rills of Civilization.
Materials here, under your eye, shall change their shape, as if by magic;
The cotton shall be pick'd almost in the very field,
Shall be dried, clean'd, ginn'd, baled, spun into thread and cloth, before you;
You shall see hands at work at all the old processes, and all the new ones;
You shall see the various grains, and how flour is made, and then bread baked by the bakers;
You shall see the crude ores of California and Nevada passing on and on till they become bullion;
You shall watch how the printer sets type, and learn what a composing stick is;
You shall mark, in amazement, the Hoe press whirling its cylinders, shedding the printed leaves steady and fast;
The photograph, model, watch, pin, nail, shall be created before you.
In large calm halls, a stately Museum shall teach you the infinite, solemn lessons of Minerals;
In another, woods, plants, vegetation shall be illustrated—in another Animals, animal life and development.

One stately house shall be the Music House;
Others for other Arts—Learning, the Sciences, shall all be here,
None shall be slighted—none but shall here be honor'd, help'd, exampled.

VII

This, this and these, America, shall be *your* Pyramids and Obelisks,
Your Alexandrian Pharos, gardens of Babylon,
Your temple at Olympia.

The male and female many laboring not,
Shall ever here confront the laboring many,
With precious benefits to both—glory to all,
To thee, America—and thee, Eternal Muse.

And here shall ye inhabit, Powerful Matrons!
In your vast state, vaster than all the old;
Echoed through long, long centuries to come,
To sound of different, prouder songs, with stronger themes
Practical, peaceful life—the people's life—the People themselves,
Lifted, illumin'd, bathed in peace—elate, secure in peace.

VIII.

Away with themes of war! away with War itself!
Hence from my shuddering sight, to never more return, that show of blacken'd, mutilated corpses!
That hell unpent, and raid of blood—fit for wild tigers, or for lop-ear'd wolves—not reasoning men!
And in its stead speed Industry's campaigns!
With thy undaunted armies, Engineering!
Thy pennants, Labor, loosen'd to the breeze!
Thy bugles sounding loud and clear!

Away with old romance!
Away with novels, plots, and plays of foreign courts!
Away with love-verses, sugar'd in rhyme—the intrigues, amours of idlers,
Fitted for only banquets of the night, where dancers to late music slide;
The unhealthy pleasures, extravagant dissipations of the few,
With perfumes, heat and wine, beneath the dazzling chandeliers.

IX.

To you, ye reverent, sane sisters,
To this resplendent day, the present scene,
I raise a voice for far superber themes for poets and for art;
To exalt the present and the real,
To teach the average man the glory of his daily walk and trade,
To sing, in songs, how exercise and chemical life are never to be baffled;
Boldly to thee, America, today! and thee, immortal Muse!
To practical, manual work, for each and all—to plow, hoe, dig,
To plant and tend the tree, the berry, vegetables, flowers,
For every man to see to it that he really do something—for every woman, too;
To use the hammer and the saw, (rip or cross-cut,)
To cultivate a turn for carpentering, plastering, painting,
To work as tailor, tailoress, nurse, hostler, porter,
To invent a little—something ingenious—to aid the washing, cooking, cleaning,
And hold it no disgrace to take a hand at them themselves.

I say I bring thee, Muse, to-day and here,
All occupations, duties broad and close,
Toil, healthy toil and sweat, endless, without cessation,
The old, old general burdens, interests, joys,
The family, parentage, childhood, husband and wife,
The house-comforts—the house itself, and all its belongings,
Food and its preservations—chemistry applied to it;
Whatever forms the average strong, complete, sweet blooded Man or Woman—the perfect longeve Personality,
And helps its present life to health and happiness—and shapes its Soul,
For the eternal Real Life to come.

With latest materials, works,
Steam-power, the great Express lines, coal, fire, gas, petroleum,
These triumphs of our time, the Atlantic's delicate cable,
The Pacific Railroad, the Suez Canal, the Mont Cenis Tunnel;
Science advanced, in grandeur and reality, analyzing everything,
This world all spann'd with iron rails—with lines of steam-ships threading every sea,
Our own Rondure, the current globe I bring.

X.

And thou, high-towering One—America!
Thy swarm of offspring towering high—yet higher thee above all towering,
With Victory on thy Left, and at thy right hand Law;
Thou Union, holding all—fusing, absorbing, tolerating all,
Thee, ever thee, I bring.

Thou—also thou, a world!
With all thy wide geographies, manifold, different, distant,
Rounded by thee in one—one common orbic language,
One common indivisible destiny and Union.

XI.

And by the spells which ye vouchsafe
To those, your ministers in earnest,
I here personify and call my themes,
To make them pass before ye.

Behold, America! (And thou, ineffable Guest and Sister!)
For thee come trooping up thy waters and thy lands;
Behold! thy fields and farms, thy far-off woods and mountains,
As in procession coming.

Behold! the sea itself!
And on its limitless, heaving breast, the ships;
See! where their white sails, bellying in the wind, speckle the green and blue!
See! the steamers coming and going, steaming in or out of port!
See! dusky and undulating, the long pennants of smoke!

Behold, in Oregon, far in the North and West,
Or in Maine, far in the North and East, thy cheerful axmen,
Wielding all day their axes!

Behold, on the lakes, thy pilots at their wheels—thy oarsmen!
Behold how the ash writhes under those muscular arms!
There by the furnace, and there by the anvil,
Behold thy sturdy blacksmiths, swinging their sledges.
Overhand so steady—overhand they turn and fall with joyous clank,
Like a tumult of laughter!

Behold! (for still the procession moves.)
Behold, Mother of All, thy countless sailors, boatmen, coasters!
The myriads of thy young and old mechanics!

Mark—Mark the spirit of invention everywhere—thy rapid patients.
Thy continual workshops, foundries, risen or rising;
See, from their chimneys, how the tall flame-fires stream!

Mark thy interminable farms, North, South,
Thy wealthy Daughter-States, Eastern and Western,
The varied products of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Georgia, Texas and the rest;
Thy limitless crops—grass, wheat, sugar, corn, rice, hemp, hops,
Thy barns all fill'd—thy endless freight-trains and thy bulging storehouses,
Thy grapes that ripen on thy vines—the apples in thy orchards,
Thy incalculable lumber, beef, pork, potatoes—thy coal—thy gold and silver,
The inexhaustible iron in thy mines.

XII.

All thine, O sacred Union!
Ship, farm, shop, barns, factories, mines,
City and State—North, South, item and aggregate,
We dedicate, dread Mother, all to thee!

Protectress absolute, thou! Bulwark of all!
For well we know that while thou givest each and all, (generous as God,)
Without thee neither all nor each, nor land, home,
Ship, nor mine—nor any here, this day, secure,
Nor aught, nor any day, secure.

XIII.

And thou, thy Emblem, waving over all!
Delicate beauty! a word to thee, (it may be salutary;)
Remember, thou hast not always been, as here today, so comfortably ensovereign'd;
In other scenes than these have I observ'd thee, flag.
Not quite so trim and whole, and freshly blooming, in folds of stainless silk;
But I have seen thee, bunting, to tatters torn, upon thy splinter'd staff,
Or clutched to some young color-bearer's breast, with desperate hands.

Savagely struggled for, for life or death—fought over long,
'Mid cannon's thunder-crash, and many a curse, and groan and yell—and rifle volleys cracking sharp,
And moving masses, as wild demons surging—and lives as nothing risk'd.
For thy mere remnant, grimed with dirt and smoke, and sopp'd in blood;
For sake of that, my beauty—and that thou might'st dally, as now, secure up there,
Many a good man have I seen go under,

XIV.

Now here, and there, and hence, in peace, all thine, thine! O Flag!
And here, and thence, for thee, O universal Muse! and thou for them!
And here and hence, O Union, all the work and work men thine!
The poets, women, sailors, soldiers, farmers, miners, students, thine!
None separate from Thee—henceforth one only, we and Thou;
(For the blood of the children—what is it only the blood Maternal?
And lives and works—what are they all at last except the roads to Faith and Death?)
While we rehearse our measureless wealth, it is for thee, dear Mother!
We own it all and several today indissoluble in Thee;
—Think not our chant, our show, merely for products gross, or grosser lucre—it is for Thee, the Soul, electric, spiritual!
Our farms, inventions, crops, we own in Thee! Cities and States in Thee!
Our freedom all in Thee! our very lives in Thee!

After more music by KEATING, Hon. E. G. SQUEIR delivered the oration, though laboring under the same difficulties that the poet had. He spoke of the great service rendered to the arts and sciences and to agriculture and commerce by the American Institute, to the great benefits conferred upon all classes by these annual exhibitions, and dilated at length upon what is proposed in the future by the Institute. He said:

It is officially proclaimed as the intention of the Institute, as soon as a proper site can be obtained, either in Central Park or some other suitable locality, to commence the erection upon it of an imposing edifice, which shall eclipse any industrial palace that has ever been built in any part of the world, whether as to the elegance of architectural design, the immensity of its proportions, or the beauty, utility and durability of the materials used in its construction. The uses to which it will be put are these: The palace will be divided into various departments. One of these will contain a perpetual exhibition of the finest examples of American workmanship and ingenuity in competition with each other, grouped geographically, so as to illustrate the comparative material progress and position of each State and Territory of the Union. Another great feature will be a department of contrasts, wherein may be seen the obsolete mechanisms of a century ago in juxtaposition with the marvelous machinery of today, together with such as would indicate the intermediate steps by which the present degree of perfection has been reached—than which nothing could be more graphically illustrative of our national growth in the mechanical arts during the century. Another will be the department of models, very similar to that at the Patent Office, Washington, which, owing to its distance from the great centre of population, industry, manufactures, commerce and trade, is of little practical benefit to inventors compared with what it would be, were it placed here. Another, and perhaps the most interesting of all, will be the department of the American workshops, where the interesting movements by which American industry works out her multifarious results from the raw material to the finished product, may be both seen and understood; and where either the boy or the man may learn almost at a glance that which years of patient book-toil might not teach. Here, for instance, will be seen the precious ores of the far West, crushed to pulp, passing through batteries, and sluices, and amalgamators, and retorts, and crucibles, until the noble metal comes in bright bars of bullion from the mold, to be afterward converted into coin, or into plate or leaf, and thence again to be applied to the various useful and ornamental purposes to which American art adapts them. Here also will be exhibited the cotton-plant of the South—covered, perchance, with bolls in every stage of development until they burst—and, in one continuous series, the methods of picking, drying, cleaning, ginning, baling, spinning into thread, working the thread into costly lace, or weaving it into more ordinary fabrics for wear, and converting the rags and refuse into papier maché to beautify our homes, or into the snow-white paper whereon the thoughts of man may be transmitted to contemporaneous millions and to a remote posterity. These are mere illustrations of what is proposed to be exhibited in this department of the Institute's industrial palace of the future, wherein all sections of our country will have ample space to display their raw or half-finished materials undergoing metamorphoses more wonderful than those recounted in heathen mythology and fable. Still another department will comprehend a museum of American minerals, so arranged, classified and ticketed as not only to awaken admiration and curiosity, but also to convey to the observer some practical idea of the wealth, expenditures of time, ingenuity, labor and money, and the losses and gains they represent in mine working; and a museum of American geology, to teach the lessons of the rocks, touching the structure of this continent; together with a collection of fossiliforous remains, arranged in such wise as to illustrate the progressive growths, through the ages, of vegetable and animated nature. Another branch will be devoted to such of the branches of natural history as have no special department. Another will be given to the fine arts, and this, besides its general features, will embrace a permanent gallery of American paintings, a great hall of American statuary, and a vast musical conservatory—constructed with special reference to the principles of acoustics—wherein multitudes may daily assemble and listen to the choicest American compositions sung by American voices and played by American performers upon American instruments; or where, by way of comparison and change, the finest conception of the European masters might be rendered by monster choirs and orchestras of all musical nationalities upon a scale befitting their grandeur and the vastness of the audiences. Another department will be given over to horticulture and agriculture, another to commerce, another to American antiquities gathered from all parts of this continent as a permanent accessible record of the past histories of the various races which at different periods have inhabited it. Another portion of the enormous edifice will be consecrated to learning. Here will be the great lecture hall, in which the ablest Professors will give to listening throngs such glimpses of the sciences as shall make them long for and seek to gain more thorough and exact knowledge, and thus science shall be truly popularized. Here also will be the halls where the various scientific sections, not alone the agricultural, horticultural, photographical and polytechnic sections of today, but the projected sections—geographical, chemical, historical, astronomical, geological, botanical, microscopical, and others—will meet and discuss, before freely-admitted audiences, problems, the solutions of which will enhance the fame and the power of our country. Here, too, will be situated the great scientific library of the Institute, which already numbers over 10,000 valuable volumes; and here the chemical laboratory and workshops, in which the faculty of the Institute may labor, and perchance assist the struggling inventor to a practical success which his own unaided efforts or scant resources might forever preclude. Here the philosopher may teach and the student learn the wonders of science in its varied relations to earth, fire, water and air, and here may the now impenetrable vail be torn from many a mystery. This vast structure, the very design of which involves a stretch of the human imagination, and of which the realization will call into play the aptest intelligence and skill of architect and mechanic, it is estimated will cost $2,000,000—plastering and carpeting not included. That this sum, so small in proportion to the object it is designed to accomplish, will not be promptly forthcoming, I disdain to believe. It will come from the free hearts and open palms, which, whatever may be alleged of our municipal sins, have endowed New-York with institutions of education, of benevolence and charity, which I proclaim, with a full personal knowledge of what I say, are unparalleled in any capital in Christendom.

At the conclusion of Mr. SQUIRES' address the audience proceeded to inspect the various articles on exhibition. The managers state that the Fair is in better condition this time than ever before at an opening. If this be so, the other openings must have been lamentable failures, for, as yet, this present one is far from being in a presentable condition. The fault lies with the exhibitors, who, having engaged such space as they require to exhibit their goods, neglect to fill the space. The managers have been striving for weeks to hurry up the exhibitors, yet with all their efforts but few have responded promptly. The remainder will come straggling in, now that the Fair is really opened, but in making their arrangements they necessarily disarrange everybody else and keep the Fair in a state of confusion. To remedy this evil, which is persisted in year after year, the managers should refuse to receive any goods for exhibition on and after the opening day. It will be a week before the Fair will be in a condition to render satisfaction to visitors, and if the expected crowds keep away the exhibitors have only themselves to blame. So much of the machinery to be exhibited is now being set up that it was impossible yesterday to set any of it in motion, and so many persons were tampering with the gas and water pipes, that neither gas nor water could be had in those places which were dependent upon them. All was noise and confusion, a Babel of mixed sounds, dirt and incompleteness. However, there is hope that out of this chaos there will spring, in a few days, a very complete and instructive exhibition. The material is now there or arriving, and will be in place in the course of this week. Until the Fair is complete, it is useless to attempt to analyze it, or to point out new features. There are and will be many deserving of special notice, but it is better to leave them in their dust and litter until they become more presentable.

Taxable Property in this State.

The State Board for the Equalization of Taxes, of which Hon. ALLEN C. BEACH is President and LORENZO CARYL, Esq., Secretary, have just completed the valuation of the taxable property in this State for the year 1871-2, as given below:

	Assessed valuation real estate.	Equalized valuation.	Personal estate.	Aggregate equalized valuation.
Albany	$38,557,176	$38,557,176	$7,535,171	$46,092,347
Allegheny	7,719,894	8,000,000	839,673	8,839,673
Broome	6,907,970	7,000,000	797,186	7,797,186
Cattera'g's	6,018,335	8,018,335	537,102	8,555,437
Cayuga	16,281,182	17,000,000	4,068,698	21,068,698
Chauta'q'e	13,922,429	15,022,429	1,832,016	16,854,445
Chemung	7,214,244	8,214,244	1,017,568	9,231,812
Chenango	9,016,315	10,516,315	1,279,340	11,795,655
Clinton	5,371,235	5,371,235	792,745	6,163,980
Columbia	16,639,682	17,139,682	4,218,421	21,358,103
Cortland	5,301,117	7,001,117	733,876	7,734,993
Delaware	7,380,591	8,000,591	1,122,501	9,123,092
Dutchess	20,927,018	25,927,018	8,225,233	34,152,251
Erie	43,392,351	43,392,351	8,155,240	51,547,591
Essex	4,943,970	4,943,970	499,427	5,443,397
Franklin	5,031,034	5,031,034	749,761	5,780,795
Fulton	3,278,206	3,278,206	507,336	3,785,542
Genesee	11,668,352	12,000,352	2,177,574	14,177,926
Greene	6,116,054	5,109,781	1,006,273	6,116,054
Hamilton	736,550	736,550	10,610	747,160
Herkimer	8,258,266	7,550,000	1,539,064	9,089,064
Jefferson	12,198,050	11,798,050	2,744,500	14,542,550
Kings	189,154,438	169,154,438	19,278,605	188,433,043
Lewis	3,536,550	3,536,550	395,827	3,932,377
Livingst'n	12,126,154	14,126,154	2,076,375	16,202,529
Madison	8,620,802	9,870,802	1,656,455	11,527,257
Monroe	23,066,624	23,066,624	2,739,692	25,806,316
Montg'm'y	6,141,953	7,041,953	529,116	7,571,069
New-Y'k	742,103,075	710,032,660	305,292,699	1,015,325,359
Niagara	12,000,504	13,000,504	1,881,825	14,882,329
Oneida	14,581,949	27,581,949	2,166,411	29,748,360
Onondaga	27,265,154	30,265,154	4,275,275	34,540,429
Ontario	14,855,898	15,855,898	3,589,861	19,445,759
Orange	23,339,358	23,339,358	7,575,049	30,914,407
Orleans	9,068,202	9,568,202	1,103,499	10,671,701
Oswego	12,566,497	13,566,497	1,598,638	15,165,135
Otsego	9,612,388	11,112,388	1,636,031	12,748,419
Putnam	4,585,398	4,585,398	1,020,870	5,606,268
Queens	18,789,195	19,789,195	5,352,400	25,141,595
Rensselaer	21,720,013	22,720,013	7,796,515	30,516,528
Richmond	6,763,926	7,263,926	648,035	7,911,961
Rockland	5,817,938	5,617,938	1,264,575	6,882,513
Saratoga	9,582,241	10,082,241	2,683,725	12,765,966
Schenect'y	4,666,779	5,000,779	550,301	5,551,080
Schoharie	4,654,969	5,404,969	638,852	6,043,821
Schuyler	3,099,395	4,099,395	368,881	4,468,276
Seneca	9,145,299	8,645,299	1,483,273	10,128,572
St. Law'ce	12,819,361	14,419,361	1,332,758	15,752,119
Steuben	12,218,329	12,718,329	1,503,663	14,221,992
Suffolk	9,593,132	9,593,132	2,152,950	11,746,082
Sullivan	2,816,534	2,816,534	153,219	2,969,753
Tioga	4,789,077	4,789,077	711,925	5,501,002
Tompkins	5,909,528	6,909,528	1,367,688	8,277,216
Ulster	10,788,112	10,788,112	2,364,616	13,152,728
Warren	2,192,682	2,500,682	475,581	2,976,263
Wash'gt'n	11,780,029	12,280,029	3,059,867	15,339,896
Wayne	13,071,923	13,071,923	1,767,234	14,839,157
Westch'tr	45,602,201	50,602,201	7,709,512	58,311,713
Wyoming	7,632,885	8,132,885	1,101,011	9,233,896
Yates	6,971,653	7,371,653	915,608	8,287,261
Total	1,599,930,166	1,599,930,166	452,607,732	2,052,538,898

Attempted Murder by a Boy.

Yesterday morning JOSEPH SCHNEIDER, a German, seventeen years of age, who lived at No. 30 Ridge-street, when in Pearl-street, near New Chambers-street, became engaged in an affray with JAMES MCGRAW, aged thirteen years, of No. 5 New Bowery, and during the mélée was stabbed in the abdomen by MCGRAW, and received a supposed fatal wound. The boy assailant immediately fled and escaped arrest for the time. His victim was taken to the Park Hospital. From the investigation made by the Police it appeared that SCHNEIDER, who was in the employ of a baker at No. 30 Ridge-street, was walking quietly along the street with a basket of pretzels, when MCGRAW accosted him, demanding some of the pretzels. SCHNEIDER refused, and from this slight incident a quarrel ensued, which ended in MCGRAW plunging the pocket-knife he had in his hand into the abdomen of SCHNEIDER. After inflicting the wound he threw the knife away, and disappearing at once from the scene could not be found in any of his usual haunts. Although so young, he is well known to the Fourth Precinct Police as a desperado, and it is believed that unless he has fled from the City he will be captured. At a late hour yesterday the condition of the wounded boy had somewhat improved, and there was a possibility that he might recover.

THE LOSS OF THE LODONA.

Arrival of Some of the Survivors in This City—Statement of One of Them.

Among the many vessels that succumbed to the violence of the gales which prevailed on the Florida coast during the latter part of last month was the steam-ship *Lodona*. This splendid vessel, commanded by Capt. HOVEY, sailed from this port on the 12th of August, bound for New-Orleans, and nothing further was heard of her until Aug. 25, when an undefined report was received from New-Orleans, stating that she had been lost. The following day intelligence was received confirming the previous statement, together with the information that the Captain and twenty men were lost.

The steam-ship *Ashland*, belonging to Mr. JAMES HAND, of this City, and commanded by Capt. MOORE, arrived at this port late on Wednesday night, from Fernandina, Fla. Among her passengers was Mr. FRANCIS FARRAR, the chief cook, four seamen, one fireman, and the second mate of the ill-fated *Lodona*. Mr. FARRAR made the following statement yesterday, which gives the full particulars of the sad catastrophe:

On the night of the 17th of August a perfect hurricane came up, at about 10 o'clock, and increased in violence until 6 o'clock the following morning, when, although the vessel carried steam all the time, she became unmanageable, owing to the fury of the gale, and soon after struck on the beach on the coast of Florida, about seven miles north of Cape Carnival. All on board had been called on deck at 12 o'clock the previous night, and being made aware of the dangerous position in which they were placed, and instructed in their various duties by the Captain, they used every exertion to save the ship, but without avail, as she could not be kept to the wind. Capt. HOVEY remained gallantly on deck during the tempest. When the *Lodona* struck she turned on her beam ends and commenced breaking up. Capt. HOVEY, who was in the pilot-house, was carried overboard by the receding waves of the sea, which boarded the vessel in every direction. Such was the furious character of the gale that every movable article of the ship's furniture and fittings was swept away, and it was only by the greatest physical exertion that any of the crew could save themselves from being washed away by hanging on to various parts of the rigging.

Mr. FARRAR was the last person who ever spoke to Capt. HOVEY, who said to him: "Try and help secure those hatches"—meaning the forward and amidship hatches, which had started. FARRAR, noticing that the water was very muddy, asked the Captain "if he did not fear going on the lee shore." Capt. HOVEY replied, "We must try and get her on the other tack," and told FARRAR to see if Mr. STEVENS, the mate, was at the relieving tackle. These were the last words the gallant Captain ever spoke. Immediately after the ship struck, and the Captain disappeared beneath the fearful waves, which fairly engulfed the ship. All hands now mustered on the main-house, and clung for life to the rigging. Mr. STEVENS, the mate, attempted to save himself and shipmates in one of the ship's boats, in which he lashed himself, but before he could hold on long enough for his shipmates, the boat filled with water, and the mate, lashed firmly to it, was hurriedly driven away from the wreck by the furious waters. Some fourteen of the crew, including the Captain's son, Mr. MORGAN, the purser, Mr. FARRAR, and the second cook, succeeded in ascending the mainmast, and despairingly clung to the rigging. In this perilous position they remained for two hours, being constantly washed by the waves, which were thrown to a great height by the fury of the storm, when, to their horror, the mast was unshipped, and, with its living freight, was cast into the ocean. All on the mast perished with the exception of Mr. FARRAR, the cook, and the Captain's son, who, in a semi-conscious condition, after great suffering, finally reached the shore, which was an uninhabited beach. Here, to their joy, they found the chief engineer, mate and second mate. A temporary camp was made of trunks, boards, and such other articles as came ashore from the wreck. After consultation on the following day, Mr. FARRAR, the cook, Chief Engineer SCOFIELD and young HOVEY started for Cape Carnival Light-house, which they reached after a severe march, and were assisted by the keeper with food, &c. They then attempted to reach a point twenty-eight miles distant, but failed, from exhaustion. They finally reached Col. TITUS' house, twenty miles from Fernandina, and were, through the kindness of that gentleman, enabled to reach Fernandina in safety. From thence they came to this port on the steamer *Ashland*. Capt. HOVEY's body was not recovered, although Mr. FARRAR examined fourteen bodies which had been washed ashore.

The following is a complete list of the *Lodona's* crew, as near as it can be ascertained:

Saved.—Young Hovey; Mr. Stevens, mate; Isaac W. Sides, second mate; L. A. Scofield, chief engineer; R. Gillespie, first assistant engineer; Frank Farrar, cook; Louis Wolf, mess-boy; five seamen and one fireman, names as yet unknown.

Supposed to be lost.—Five seamen; A. Kerback, second assistant engineer; John H. Wells, third assistant engineer; three firemen, names not yet known; four coal-passers, names not yet known; W. A. Payne, steward; Alfred Windust, second cook; M. Ketigan, waiter; H. S. Morgan, purser; Charles Cahill, mess-man, and Capt. H. R. Hovey.

The Arrest of Senator Clayton.

After stating that on the 1st inst. the late United States Marshal, Gen. CATTERSON, served a bench warrant on Senator CLAYTON, to answer to the indictment found against him, at the instance of Brooks, Rice, Hodges, Boles and Whipple, for violating the Enforcement act, in giving EDWARDS a certificate of election as a member of the House of Representatives of the United States from the Third District, the Little Rock (Ark.) *Republican* says:

"The Senator, with Judge MCCLURE, entered into bond for his appearance before the United States Court, to be held here in October next, at which time will be shown how little foundation there is in the charge. By misrepresenting the law to the Grand Jury, they induced the finding of the bill; but the Court will soon be at hand, and this fact will be demonstrated beyond a doubt. Senator CLAYTON will be promptly on hand at the beginning of the term, and will push the trial of the cause as fast as the law and the Court will permit. When this thing is disposed of then will come the reckoning, and, if we are not sadly misinformed, the Democratic candidate's services, and that of his man Friday, can be secured of Superintendent TANKERSLEY at sixty cents a day, to make brick, or do some other useful labor. The Penitentiary stands greatly in need of a chaplain, and we know of no cheaper way to secure one than to let justice have her dues."

More Big Indians Found in Virginia.

Not to be behind Canada, Virginia puts in a claim of the possession of a cave full of dead Indians, the Petersburg *Index* giving the tale as quoted below, on the authority of gentlemen whom it asserts to be of the highest character and credit, who have seen with their own eyes, and touched and tested with their own hands, the wonderful objects of which they make report as follows:

"The workmen engaged in opening a way for the projected railroad between Weldon and Garysburg struck Monday, about one mile from the former place, in a bank beside the river, a catacomb of skeletons, supposed to be those of Indians, of a remote age and a lost and forgotten race. The bodies exhumed were of strange and remarkable formation. The skulls were nearly an inch in thickness; the teeth were filed sharp, as are those of cannibals, the enamel perfectly preserved; the bones were of wonderful length and strength—the *femur* being as long as the leg of an ordinary man, the stature of the body being, probably, as great as eight or nine feet. Near their heads were sharp stone arrows, stone mortars, in which their corn was brayed, and the bowls of pipes, apparently of soft friable soap-stone. The teeth of the skeletons are said to be as large as those of horses. One of them has been brought to the city, and presented to an officer of the Petersburg Railroad. The bodies were found closely packed together, laid tier on tier as it seemed. There was no discernable ingress into or egress out of the mound."

The Sugar Frauds in New-Orleans—Papers Stolen.

Some of the singular circumstances growing out of the great sugar frauds in New-Orleans—which were so extensive that the rewards to the informers and Custom-house officials amounted under the law to $40,000 in gold—are thus referred to by the New-Orleans *Republican* of Saturday last:

We learn that the office of BELDEN & DENNY, attorneys at law, St. Charles-street, was entered on Thursday night, a desk broken open, and valuable papers belonging to the estate of ROBERT L. BRADLEY, deceased, abstracted and carried away. Most of these papers related to Mr. BRADLEY's agency in ferreting out the sugar frauds. BRADLEY put in a claim for his share as informer, which, we learn, was opposed by parties in this city. His untimely death prevented the prosecution of his claim for a while, but his brother, PETER BRADLEY, has taken the initial steps for reviving it, and had intrusted the more important papers to his lawyers, BELDEN & DENNY.

Their mysterious loss looks to us like a sequence to the fatality of those who were prominently concerned in the cases. Capt. A. B. LONG, the District-Attorney, is supposed to have committed suicide. Capt. W. F. PERKINS, his most intimate friend, who could never be brought to admit that the Captain took his own life, finally committed self-murder himself; Capt. ROBERT L. BRADLEY, the chief informer, and the claimant of half of the reward, was provoked into a war of words with two strangers and stabbed to death. His brother, who believes himself entitled to this great reward as the heir of his brother, has made an attempt to recover it, and now the papers on which he relied are lost. The felonious taking of these papers, the murder of BRADLEY, and the mysterious deaths of Capt. LONG and Capt. PERKINS, are believed by many people to point to evidence that there are yet some men at large who feel an interest in hushing up every report about the cases.

SANTANTA AND BIG TREE.

The Sentence Commuted to Imprisonment for Life—Order of Gov. Davis.

As already stated in our telegrams, Gov. DAVIS, of Texas, has commuted the death sentence of SANTANTA and BIG TREE, the two Indian Chiefs, to imprisonment for life. His order is as follows:

The State of Texas—To whom these presents shall come:

Whereas, At the July Term, A. D. 1871, of the District Court of Jack County, in said State, one "SANTANTA," and one "BIG TREE," known as Indians of the Kiowa tribe, were tried and convicted on a charge of murder, and sentenced therefor to suffer the penalty of death on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1871; and,

Whereas, It is deemed that a commutation of said sentence to imprisonment for life will be more likely to operate as a restraint upon others of the tribe to which these Indians belong; and

Whereas, The killing for which these Indians were sentenced can hardly be considered, on a just consideration of the *animus*, as coming within the technical crime of murder under the statute of the State, but rather as an act of savage warfare.

Now, therefore, I, EDMUND J. DAVIS, Governor of Texas, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the State, do hereby commute the sentence of the said SANTANTA and BIG TREE to imprisonment for life, at hard labor, in the State Penitentiary, and hereby direct the Clerk of the District Court to make this commutation of sentence a matter of record in his office. In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name, and have caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Austin, the 2d day of August, A. D. 1871.

EDMUND J. DAVIS, Governor.

By the Governor:
JAS. P. NEWCOMB, Secretary of State.

The Rising Against Tammany.

From the National Standard.

In the political history of New-York, no emergency of local or national affairs ever drew together a more vast or imposing body of citizens than assembled on the evening of the 4th inst., at the Cooper Institute, to protest against the corruption in the City Government. It was emphatically a meeting of the people, without distinction of social position or of political opinion. Although held in the largest hall in the Metropolis, long before the hour for the opening address the vast auditorium was filled to repletion, and an out-door meeting was organized for those unable to obtain admittance.

But not more remarkable was the assemblage in numbers and enthusiasm than for character. All the various nationalities—German, Irish and French, blending in one common citizenship—all the diversities of political opinion, were represented. Of the packed mass, at least one-third were revolting Tammany Germans, while a fair proportion were composed of the Irish "Young Democracy," likewise seceders from the party of plunder and corruption. Between these powerful elements, including a predominating number of earnest Republicans, all actuated by a desire for reform in municipal rule, the bond of harmony and union seemed perfect. By all the feeling was shared, that if the same unanimity of purpose prevailed in the approaching canvass and election, Tammany was doomed, in spite of its hordes of repeaters and corrupt counters at the ballot-box.

Marshalling these forces of reform upon the platform of the Cooper Union were courageous, able leaders. Fitly and eloquently the sentiments of the Republicans were expressed by Judges PIERREPONT and EMOTT, the address of the former, especially, being of a high order of oratory and wondrously effective; ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, the editor of the *Citizen*, and elected last Fall to Congress on the Tammany ticket, speaking for the better portion of the Democracy of New-York, in scathing words denounced the venality of the "Ring," boldly declaring that far worse than its robbery of untold millions has been its robbery of the ballot of the people; for the German Republicans, that second CARL SCHURZ in logic and oratory, Ex-Gov. SALOMON, was the fitting mouthpiece; while Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, the most widely circulated and influential German newspaper in the United States, and hitherto the staunch ally of the "Ring," led into the citizen's movement the revolting legion of aroused German Democrats. Around the German element of the assemblage a chief political significance centered. The presiding officer, Hon. WM. HAVEMEYER, the son of a German emigrant, and many years ago Mayor of the City, delivered an address upon taking the chair replete with sterling sense and practical suggestions, the honest indignation and sturdy bearing of the man of threescore and ten of itself imparting a healthier atmosphere, while it recalled the New-York of an earlier and purer day.

A pleasant incident of the meeting was the spontaneous tribute to the value and efficiency of the work performed by the NEW-YORK TIMES. Among the resolutions adopted by the meeting was one thanking that journal for the herculean labor of exposing the corruption in the City Government, which, when read, was greeted with rapturous and long-continued cheers and such clamorous cries for its publisher, that Mr. JONES was compelled, most reluctantly, to come forward to receive in person the thanks which that journal by its fearlessness has so richly earned.

The practical work of the meeting was the appointment by the Chair of an Executive Committee of seventy gentlemen, charged with the duty of investigating the accounts of the City, and of taking such steps to bring the offenders to punishment as their judgment shall dictate and the public safety may require. This Committee, composed of able, patriotic citizens, irrespective of party affiliation, have immediately gone to work, and important action is expected from their hands within a brief period.

There is hope for the future of New-York, and for a better era in politics, from the meeting of Cooper Institute. Like the bow too highly strung, selfish, arrogant Tammany has snapped the cords of its pride and power. In its lust for wealth it forgot there was a day of reckoning for its violated trust—that there was yet the "shorn Samson" strength in the long-suffering people to bring irremediable ruin upon its head for its crime to every just attribute of Democracy. And in the fall of this once powerful organization, which has subverted State government, and dared to dream of grasping national supremacy, people will read once more the solemn, immutable lesson, that the only abiding foundation on which to build for permanence is the underlying granite of Justice. W. P. T.

Rosenzweig the Abortionist—His Fruitless Attempt to Get Out on Bail.

JACOB ROSENZWEIG, the abortionist doctor, charged with the homicide of the unfortunate Miss BOWLSBY, of Paterson, N. J., was yesterday brought before Judge CARDOZO, of the Supreme Court, on a motion to admit him to bail.

Mr. WILLIAM F. HOWE, who, in company with Mr. ABRAHAM HUMMEL appeared on the prisoner's behalf, moved that the Court fix the amount of bail. Mr. HOWE reviewed at length the testimony as taken before the Coroner, and contended that it failed to show that an abortion was committed; it failed to show the identity of the body found; or, both these being admitted, it failed to show that the deceased was ever alive in the prisoner's house, or that he had operated on her.

District-Attorney GARVIN being about to reply, Judge CARDOZO told him it was unnecessary, and added: "I have no disposition, even if it were proper, to review the testimony against the prisoner at this time. It is enough to say that such a case is presented as to make it improper for me to admit the prisoner to bail at this time. The motion is therefore denied."

The prisoner was then removed, and for the first time in public since his arrest, was the subject of but little curiosity. This doubtless was owing to the fact that next door there was an effort being made to capture higher game, in which the people at large took a deep interest.

The Abortionists.

The bills of indictment against ROSENZWEIG, the abortionist, have not yet been laid before the Grand Jury. The District-Attorney, for good and sufficient reasons not necessary to be made public, will not send up the indictments until Tuesday next. No unnecessary delay will be permitted, and before the end of next week ROSENZWEIG will have justice done him.

The case of MARY RUSSELL is still in the hands of Coroner YOUNG, who will, as soon as possible, turn it over to the District-Attorney.

The Court of Appeal's Decision.

Some excitement was occasioned yesterday in the City Hall by the announcement published in the TIMES of the recent decision of the Court of Appeals that the Legislature had no right to extend the term of office of any City official. The Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, under the new charter, had their term of office extended to the 1st of July, 1873; but under this decision a new election will have to be held this Fall. Many of the members of the Board looked quite astonished on reading the decision, while others loudly expressed the opinion that the decision did not affect them at all, and was not so sweeping in its provisions as stated by the Press.

Further Phases of the Haskins Swindle

HENRY HARRIS, a confederate of the swindler HASKINS, an account of whose exploits appeared in the TIMES of Thursday, was arrested yesterday by Detective REILLEY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and on his person was found a brass badge with the words "New-York *Herald*" upon it. The prisoner being arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, a complaint was made against him by Mr. MICHAEL J. KELLY, City editor of the *Herald*, for falsely representing himself to be a reporter of that journal, and he was committed for trial at the Special Sessions. HASKINS was taken to Gloversville yesterday for trial upon the indictment found against him there.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Sept. 7, 1871. The report is an official one from plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Twenty-eight first-class dwellings, south side of Seventy-fourth-street, 195 feet west of Third-avenue, three stories, 18.9 by 50; WARREN BEEMAN, owner.

Two first class dwellings, Nos. 37 and 39 West Forty-ninth-street, four stories, 23 by 60; JOHN MOORE, owner.

Four second-class dwellings, north side of Twenty-second-street, 100 feet east of Ninth avenue, four stories, 18.9 by 62; CHARLES HUBER, owner.

One second-class dwelling, No. 428 West Fifty-first-street, four stories, 25 by 45; MICHAEL S. SCHMITT, owner.

One stable, south side of Forty-third-street, 364 feet east of Sixth-avenue, two stories, 25 by 70; S. W. ANDREWS, owner.

IRON FRONT.

One hotel, east side of Fifth-avenue, extending from Fifty-eighth to Fifty-ninth street, eight stories 200.10 by 150; Central Park Hotel Company, owners.

BRICK FRONTS.

Two tenement-houses, north side of Fifty-ninth-street, 125 feet west of First-avenue, four stories, 25 by 50; Mrs. MULHOUSER and D. HUMPHREY, owners.

One tenement-house, north side of Seventy-eighth-street, 96 feet east of First-avenue, four stories, 25 by 60; JOHN RYAN, owner.

One store and tenement, north side of Twenty-second-street, 75 feet west of First-avenue, five stories, 25 by 49.4; HENRY VANDEWATER, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 326 West Sixteenth-street, five stories, 25 by 40; L. A. & J. CUNNEEN, owners.

One brewery, No. 153 East Forty-second-street, four stories, 50 by 25 by 30; owner's name omitted in plan.

Two stables, Nos. 174 and 176 West Tenth-street, (rear,) one story, 24 by 18 by 25; Dr. SAMUEL HALL, owner.

One stable, No. 423 Cherry-street, two stories, 25 by 25; Mrs. BROWER, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

Three second-class dwellings, west side of Tenth-avenue, 75 feet south of Little Twelfth-street, two stories, 75 by 45; E. L. DONNELLY, owner.

One second-class dwelling, west side of Fourth-avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundredth-street, three stories, 25 by 41; JAMES GRAY, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total buildings	50	Hotel	1
Brown-stone fronts	36	Second-class dwellings	9
Iron front	1	Tenement-houses	3
Brick fronts	9	Stores and tenements	2
Frame buildings	4	Brewery	1
First-class dwellings	30	Stables	4

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Sept. 7, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One marble and brick hotel, (Hoffman House,) south-west corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth-street, 6 stories, 100 by 104, extension for elevator and machinery, 6 by 28, 22 feet high; C. H. READ, lessee.

One brick first class dwelling, No. 146 West Fourth-street, three stories and attic, 22 by 42, 1½ stories to be added with mansard roof; J. J. LYONS, owner.

One brick dwelling, south side of Twenty-ninth-street, 175 feet west of Eighth-avenue, three stories, 25 by 34, extension 25 by 16, 36 feet high; WM. TICKINGER, owner.

One brick dwelling, north side of Fifty-second-street, 25 feet west of Madison-avenue, two stories, 20 by 28.6, extension in rear 12.6 by 20, 20 feet high; C. W. KEARNEY, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, No. 253 Greenwich-street, three stories, 17.3 by 55, new store front, and extension 5 feet 6 inches in width to new street line of Park-place; GEO. W. WELSH, owner.

One brick second-class store, south-west corner of Washington and Robinson streets, four stories, 22 by 53, side wall taken down and rebuilt to correspond with new line of street; H. OFERMANN, owner.

One brick Summer garden and saloon, west side of Greenwich-avenue, 25 feet south-west of Twelfth-street, 48 by 40, one story to be added and extension 44 by 62.48, and 30 feet high; Mr. SCHMALZLEIN, owner.

One frame dwelling, No. 21 Hamilton-street, two stories, 23 by 40, one story to be added; JOHN BOTAS, owner.

One frame store and dwelling, No. 426 West Fifty-fourth street, three stories, 25 by 32, one story to be added; KONRAD HARPEL, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Sept. 7, 1871, the following buildings in this City have been reported, as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

No. 300 Greenwich-street, (rear,) W. L. SHARDLOW, owner; rear of building unsafe in consequence of excavating on west side of premises.

No. 22 Norfolk-street, MARTIN TREISEM, owner; unsafe wooden gutter, liable to fall.

No. 24 Minetta-lane, JACOB RYNO, owner; generally unsafe.

No. 42 Bowery, A. D. KOCHINGER, lessee; unsafe chimneys.

Regatta of the Atalanta Club.

The Atalanta Boat Club held their twenty-third annual regatta, yesterday, on their new course, Passaic River. The races comprised: First, for the champion belt of the Club, then a race for the junior members of the Club, and last a match race in single-scull shells between two members. The course was from a stake-boat anchored a short distance above the Morris and Essex Railroad bridge, one and a half miles up the river and return. At 4:20 the men were in position, and as soon as the word was given both started off even, but LOSEE got a slight lead in the first dozen strokes. VAN RADEN then pulled up, and before going a mile led by fully a length, and at the upper stake-boat he was quite three lengths ahead; but he made a mistake which undoubtedly lost him the race, making too wide a turn. LOSEE made a very short turn, and struck out into the middle of the river, catching the full strength of the tide. By this means he was enabled to pass VAN RADEN, and came in winner by a dozen lengths.

The second race was between WATSON, VAN ZANDT and CLARKE. VAN ZANDT took the lead, and kept it throughout, though WATSON pushed him hard for the first half of the course.

The third race was between E. SMITH and H. B. LE ROY. They got off well together, SMITH with a slight lead, but for fully a mile rowed bow and bow, when SMITH began to draw away from his opponent, and rowed home easily, winning by nearly a minute.

SUMMARY.

ATALANTA BOAT CLUB—TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REGATTA.—Three-mile course, with turn, Passaic River.

		M.	S.
Champion Belt	E. Losee	23	46¼
	T. Van Raden	24	06
Junior race, prize valued at $100	S. Van Zandt	26	21
	James Watson	27	51
Match race—prize, gold watch and chain, $350	E. Smith	23	09¾
	H. B. LeRoy	24	05

Arrest of a Wholesale Poisoner.

Capt. IRVING and Mr. SYMINGTON of the Central Police, yesterday arrested WILLIAM H. FARMER, a colored man, thirty-two years of age, who has lately been employed as a waiter in a private house in West Fourteenth-street, on a charge of poisoning his wife who lives with her child in Richmond, Va, of which State the prisoner is a native. It appears that he purchased a pound and a half of raisins in this City, and, having spread arsenic over them, sent them by express to his wife, who upon receiving them ate of them herself, and distributed a part of them among her friends, so that twenty persons were poisoned by the fruit, but none of them died. The receipt of the express company was found upon the person of FARMER yesterday when he was arrested. The prisoner was taken to Richmond last evening by WM. H. KNOX, an officer of that city, who was provided with a requisition for him from Gov. WALKER.

The Yellow Fever at Beaufort.

Capt. EDWARD WILLIS, of ship *Canada*, who arrived at Charleston on Tuesday morning from Beaufort, S. C., reported that he personally knew of seven cases of yellow fever at Beaufort, all of which proved fatal. *Per contra*, Dr. W. H. BAILEY, the Deputy Health Officer, writing to Dr. LEBBY, the Health Officer of Charleston, under date of Beaufort, Sept. 2, says:

"There has been no case of that fever at any point along Bull River, and the first case in Beaufort occurred on or about the 21st of August, in a young man who had been spending some fifteen days in Charleston. There is no ground, therefore, for supposing that the solitary case of bilious fever at this station was the cause of the outbreak of the disease at any other point. Young SMITH (former mate of *Pilot Boy*) died from what Dr. STUART, his physician, informed me was bilious remittent fever. After what I have written, it is needless to say anything about the eighteen cases of yellow fever at Bull River, and the infection of Beaufort from this point. Such rumors are on a par with the one which has been current here during the past week, viz.: That yellow fever claimed its fifty victims per week in Charleston, &c., &c., and bear their absurdity on their face."

AMERICAN FINANCE.

What the Alabama Treaty has Done for the Union.

From the London Spectator.

The *Alabama* Treaty is bearing fruit for the United States. Their bonds, freed from the risk of a quarrel with Great Britain, are rising to their natural level. Mr. BOUTWELL has this week asked £15,000,000 in Europe, at five per cent. and has obtained the money. This brings the total amount of debt converted from six per cents into five per cents up to £40,000,000. This saves £400,000 a year, and the process has by no means reached its limit. Should the whole debt be converted there will be a saving of £3,000,000 a year on the Union debt alone, and probably as much more on the bonds of the individual States, railways and canals, all of which were kept down by the same cause. British capital will flow more rapidly to America than ever, and being cheap, yield there a better return, till it is probable that within a few years America will actually receive more money from the treaty than she would have done had Mr. SUMNER's claims been paid without war, and a thousand-told what she would have gained had they been paid after war. On the other hand, we gain by the full amount of the difference between the return of investments at home and the return on them in America. All that is now required to attract half the savings of Europe to America is the adoption of some plan securing to foreign bondholders a right of appeal from any Court in the Union to the Supreme Court, or other unpurchaseable tribunal. The Rings could not swindle long without the connivance of the Judges, or we should have Rings in London.

The Success of the New Loan.

From the London Economist.

As we led our readers to expect last week, the issue of the American conversion loan of £15,000,000 at five per cent. has been successful. Subscriptions have come in heavily from all parts of the Continent, but the applications have also been numerous from England, and the loan is at least fully subscribed. The amount is also understood to have been mainly subscribed in cash, and not by the exchange of bonds. It may be considered as quite settled, therefore, that the United States can borrow large sums at five per cent., and the likelihood of converting the entire six per cent. debt, at least, at five per cent. is now a very strong one—the greater reduction of the quantity of the five-twenties, which has been effected by this operation, making future operations more easy. The interruption to the rise of American credit, caused by the French war, has thus been very brief.

SINGULAR EPIDEMIC.

A Wide-Spread Disease in the Vicinity of Chicago—Symptoms, Causes and Location of the Pestilence.

The Chicago *Times* devotes much space to an account of the prevalence of a sickness of a peculiar character which has raged recently within a few miles of that city, and allowed few families to escape its infliction, in many cases all the members of the household, children and adults, being at once confined to their beds. The *Times* says:

"It has a radius of about ten miles, and the sphere of its operations may be described as stretching north and south from Harlem to Joliet, and east and west from Summit to Hinsdale and West Lyons. Many cases of a similar type have been reported outside of these boundaries, but not in such numbers as to involve an epidemic character. It is clearly a malarious fever, as its symptoms are marked by all the characteristics that come of miasmatic causes. Before the present season, no such complaint had ever been known in this region. Many years ago, as many old inhabitants of Chicago will recollect, this locality was the favorite haunt of fever and ague. But for the last fifteen years the region has been exceedingly healthy, a fact which has contributed largely to the success of the charming suburbs that blossom on the flat, monotonous prairie.

The epidemic appeared simultaneously in a number of different and distant places—for example, Harlem and Joliet—and it has dispensed its favors with great impartiality over nearly all the villages between these limits. A greater amount of virulence has been manifest in the immediate vicinity of the canal and the Aux Plaines River, though the cases have been fully as numerous in proportion at a greater distance from these streams. Dr. FOX, the physician who probably has had a more extensive acquaintance with the disease than any other, states that out of some 500 cases which he has treated within a few weeks, almost every one can be traced to imprudent exposure to the night air.

The character of the disease is somewhat peculiar, though it belongs to the type of bilious fever. The patient is seized with violent headache and general physical debility, accompanied with violent pains in the back and side. Shortly after the first symptoms come nausea at the stomach, with nature's attempt at relief in the way of vomiting. The sufferer then experiences fever of a greater or less degree of severity, which intermits to return again with greater power, till the disease has reached its culminating point. After the actual departure of the illness, the convalescents experience a sense of other weakness and prostration, as if the bones had lost their stability. This seems to be a peculiar feature of the illness—its effect on the osseous part of the system. Though the patient may be confined to his bed only a few days, several weeks elapse before there is much return of health and elasticity of feeling, a disproportion between the sickness and convalescence which is almost unparalleled. Were it not for this fact, the epidemic would furnish no marked distinction from bilious fever of a very mild type. In a few cases, the attack has culminated in typhoid fever, though it is presumed only where some predisposition or exciting causes outside of the epidemic itself have existed. No fatal examples have been reported; in fact, medical attendance has rarely been deemed necessary for more than three or four days, the real suffering of the patient being during the period of convalescence. Dr. FOX reported that during last week he attended about 250 cases, but that at the commencement of the present week he did not have a single case on his docket, though fresh calls came in rapidly afterward. In the practice of the physician above mentioned there have been about 500 cases during four weeks, within a radius of ten miles. Including the practice of other physicians, it may be safely estimated that within the limits mentioned in the first part of this article there have been at least 1,500 cases of this singular epidemic. Even in Chicago there have been many cases. The epidemic seems now to have passed its culminating point, as the cases in the region where it has specially raged are diminishing. About a fortnight since, almost every person at the village of Summit was on the sick list, and, had the disease been a very severe one, the town would have been at the very summit of misery and misfortune. It is probable that, when all the facts in the premises are known, it will be found that the disease has had much wider limits than at first indicated."

The Late John A. Poor, of Maine.

Of Hon. JOHN A. POOR, of Maine, whose sudden death has just been announced, the Boston *Journal* speaks as follows:

"Mr. POOR was the father of the railroad system of Maine, particularly in its relations to British North America. Long before the mass of his fellow-citizens were awake to the fact, he announced that 'Portland is the natural seaport of the Canadas'—a declaration repeated by him so often as to cause amusement among those who did not comprehend the true interests of their State. Mr. POOR, however, never faltered before ridicule nor succumbed to indifference. In season and out of season—before meetings of merchants and in remote towns, often in the most inclement weather of a Maine Winter, through the Press and by individual persuasion—he urged his ideas, until he had the satisfaction of seeing them embodied in the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Road, the nucleus of what is now better known as the Grand Trunk Railway. Mr. POOR never ceased his interest in the subject. More than twenty years ago he conceived the idea of the European and North American Railroad, and to him is almost entirely due the present encouraging prospects of that great enterprise. He was also at the time of his death President of the proposed Portland and Rutland Road. He had not his superior in the country as a general railroad statistician. He was an active member of the Maine Historical Society, and under its auspices he published in 1862, 'A Vindication of the Claims of Sir FERNANDO GORGES, as Founder of English Colonization in New-England,' and he delivered the address at the Popham celebration in 1863. He was editor of the *State of Maine* daily newspaper several years ago, and was for some time a member of the Maine Legislature. Mr. POOR was a model of manly symmetry of person, and certainly gave to ordinary observers no suspicion of the insidious complaint which carried him off at the age of sixty-three. Our correspondent at Portland telegraphs as follows:

"Mr. POOR was in his usual health Monday evening. He was about town and busy at his office and other places all the afternoon. For some time, however, he has been subject to rheumatism. About 2 o'clock Tuesday morning he awoke and complained of severe rheumatic pains in his left shoulder. He arose and lighted the gas, but soon after taking something to relieve the pain, again retired. Soon after his wife heard a strange, suffocating noise, and arose, but he only gasped once or twice afterward. A neighbor was called, and Drs. J. P. GILMAN and F. FITCH were summoned, but Mr. POOR was dead before their arrival. The news of his death has startled the whole community. As a lawyer, editor and railroad projector, he stood pre-eminent. His last public articles were communications to the *Argus*, one a few days since, and the other Tuesday morning, severely criticising the Maine Central and Eastern Railroads. He was a valuable man, and will be greatly missed. The exact cause of his death was rheumatism of the heart."

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The races at Waterloo, Ont., were sadly closed by a fatal accident on Friday last, a rider being thrown in leaping a hurdle and killed.

The Democratic Convention for the Third Judicial District is to be held at Albany, on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A Sacramento telegram to the Philadelphia *Press*, sent on Wednesday night, estimates a majority of 5,000 votes for Hon. NEWTON BOOTH as Governor of California.

A Western Governor is accused of being so habitually absent-minded at the close of his dinner that he invariably butters his watermelon.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* is very much gratified by the Republican victory in that city on Tuesday, a success for the attainment of which its own labors have been unceasingly and effectively directed.

The daughter of a wealthy gentleman in Ireland, who was recently, after the death of her mother, sent to Louisville, Ky., to be educated, has been made insane by home-sickness and grief, and has started on her return home, in charge of a friend.

A lady of high social position in Louisville, Ky., was missed from her husband's residence on Saturday, and was not heard of until Tuesday, when she was found in a negro's hut, greatly under the influence of liquor. It was with difficulty that she was persuaded to return home.

Two black boys, riding horse-back at full speed, in Nottaway County, Virginia, a few days ago, in opposite directions, were unable to manage their steeds, and the horses came together with such force that one was instantly killed and the other fatally injured. Neither of the boys was harmed.

One of the methods of punishment in a certain Refuge for boys in this State includes a record of bad conduct upon a black-board. When a boy's name is written there he is not allowed to play with the others until it is rubbed out by erasing one letter for each day of good behavior. Of course John in this has greatly the advantage of Benjamin.

A stranger called at a Coroner's office in Virginia City, Nev., the other day, and asked the Coroner to give him the rope with which a man was recently hung by the Vigilance Committee, as a lady in San Francisco was very anxious to get it. It was handed to him, with both knot and noose in it, just as it had been used.

Two white men were accosted by nine armed individuals, while walking on a railroad in Virginia, a few days ago, who not only robbed them of their money, but stripped them of every article of clothing. They took refuge in a barn, where the owner discovered them and gave them new suits, sending them on their way rejoicing.

In the Ottawa (Canada) *Free Press* of Tuesday, we read: "A Frenchman, while fishing near Kettle Island, on Saturday afternoon, hooked a large maskinonge, which afterward proved to weigh thirty-five pounds. In the act of pulling him in, a large eagle swooped down on the fish, and fastened his talons in it with such force that it could not get away; and the Frenchman pulled in both the fish and the bird, and has now the eagle in his possession alive."

Lieut. REID STEWART, United States Army, was painfully injured by being thrown from his horse in Erie, Penn., on Saturday. His left arm was broken in two places, and his wrist dislocated. He arose without aid, and folding up his shattered limb as well as possible, walked nearly a mile to the office of his father, Dr. J. C. STEWART, in great agony, the bone of the arm having penetrated entirely through the flesh.

Again do letters from Ex-Secretary SEWARD's party announce a change of programme, Mr. RISLEY having learned from letters from Rome, dated Aug. 8, that they would go from there to Naples, then to Paris, and thence to London, spending a week or more in each city, and then start on the homeward voyage. Should there be no further delay, the party may, therefore, be expected to arrive early in October.

Mr. EBENEZER SHAW, of Sheshequin, Penn., celebrated his hundredth birth-day on Tuesday. He had nine children, five of whom are still living, and fifty-two grand children, sixty-one great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild, making a total posterity of one hundred and thirty-three, ninety-five of whom are still living. Of his ten brothers and sisters, nine were represented at the celebration.

Some of the spoons which Gen. ISRAEL PUTNAM had made of the silver he received for his services in the Revolutionary War have recently come into the possession of Col. J. WARE BUTTERFIELD, of Concord, N. H. They are four table-spoons, about eight inches long, perfectly plain, and two troy ounces in weight. The marking is of a rather primitive character, within an oval on the handles, "I. P. B. D.," the latter standing for BETSEY DANA, Mrs. PUTNAM's maiden name.

The station-masters and flagmen on the Fitchburg Railroad are now supplied with six-minute glasses. When a train passes, the glass is turned, and if a train approaches before the sand has run out, a red flag is displayed, and the train is stopped. As soon as the sand has run out, the glass is turned again, and if a train comes before the sand is down, two flags, red and white, are shown, which indicate "proceed with caution;" afterward a white flag shows the track is clear.

The pioneers of Central New-York held their third annual meeting in Syracuse on Tuesday. Judge OLIVER R. STRONG presided, and Dr. H. PRESTON read a poem. Judge STRONG was re-elected President, with the following Vice-Presidents: Hon. JEDEDIAH BARBER, Cortland County; Hon. AVERY SKINNER, Oswego County; Hon. ABIJAH FITCH, Cayuga County; Hon. L. H. REDFIELD, Onondaga County; Rev. S. W. BRANCE, Oneida County, and Hon. GERRIT SMITH, Madison County. J. G. K. TRUAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Speaking of Presidential prospects, the Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* says: "If we had a man looming, head and shoulders, above the common level of statesmen, we should prefer such a man, nominated on the one-term principle, to President GRANT. But the naked truth is, that never, in the history of politics, were statesmen so uniform in stature as are our leading men of today. We have men of talent, men of clear views, men of integrity. But there is no living Webster, or living Clay. And if there were, no such man could be elected President. There is no one Republican to whom the eyes of the masses of the party instinctively turn; the number of candidates is legion, and put Gen. GRANT out of the list, no man could guess who would be the lucky—or unlucky—man."

On the authority of two persons of veracity, a correspondent of the Albany *Journal* tells this: "They saw a wasp riding on a green worm one and a half inches long. How far he had ridden they did not know; but after they saw him, they watched him until he had ridden all of twenty-five feet. Occasionally the worm would stop, lie motionless as though he was dead, when the wasp, after a little, would spur him up, and then the worm would go on. The wasp would keep the worm in as direct a course as he could. After a while the worm stopped, and the wasp dismounted and quickly ran and removed a little stone or piece of ground about two inches from where the worm lay, and then seizing the worm by the head drew it into the hole. Presently the wasp came out, put on the gravel top over the hole, covered the stone over, and seemed to be getting ready to fly, when they killed him, and then dug down about two inches and dug out the worm, who was dead."

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES COURT

Before Commissioner Osborne.

A FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM H. ROSENBLATT and GEORGE S. ROSENBLATT, jobbers in millinery goods, No. 314 Canal-street, were charged yesterday in the United States Court, before Commissioner OSBORNE, with fraudulently making away with $31,000, and with filing a fraudulent schedule with intent to defraud their creditors. An Affidavit of JOHN F. DEGNISBERHEIM, of the firm of C. AUFFMORDT & Co., was read, in which it was stated that his firm on the 12th of July last filed a petition in involuntary bankruptcy against the defendants, upon which they were adjudicated bankrupts. He charged the bankrupts with omitting property and effects from their schedule. Previous to January, 1871, the bankrupts only drew $2,000 per annum each out of the business, but from January to July last, six months preceding their failure, they drew altogether out of the business $20,880, and that sum was omitted from their schedule and unaccounted for. They also omitted a sum of $8,000 which they received for a house which they sold, and a further sum of $4,000 paid to parties whose residence was not given.

The case was adjourned until Tuesday, the 19th instant.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN A PAPER-COLLAR CASE.

Judge BLATCHFORD, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, rendered the following decision, in the case of James H. Hoffman vs. Albert Peck: In this case and the others argued with it, I am entirely satisfied that injunctions ought to be granted. The plaintiff's patent has been established in this Court, on final hearing, twice against all the defenses set up in opposition to it. Nothing new has been brought against it on these motions sufficient to raise a doubt on any point, or to justify the withholding of injunctions. The only new matter raised is the allegation that the plaintiff pirated the invention from one Crane. The time and place of the piracy are alleged with great particularity, but I am entirely convinced by the proofs that the plaintiff was not at the place alleged, at the time specified, even if it were to be admitted that Crane had made the invention which the plaintiff has patented. The infringements are established. Let provisional injunction issue. In arriving at this decision I have considered as admitted in evidence all the affidavits presented on both sides, including those filed by the plaintiff Aug. 8, 1871, and those filed by the defendants Aug. 29, 1871.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Sept. 8: Cases Nos. 286, 241, 338, 340, 342, 343, 341, 345.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

No. 163—Franklin Manufacturing Company vs. Holman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Tracy, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
6320—Betts vs. Brennan.	6332—Lens vs. Rosenberg.
6324—Shuman vs. Morris.	6333—Block vs. Lewis.
6325—Glanberg vs. D. D., E. Broadway & B. R. R. Co.	6334—Reiss vs. Kohn.
	6335—Miller vs. Strauss.
	6336—Fiezel vs. Eckert.
6327—Vincent vs. Repper.	6337—Drake vs. Drake.
6328—Wallack vs. Schmidt.	6338—Stout vs. Standard Printing Co.
6331—Coleman vs. Armstrong.	

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5960—Whitney vs. Bowne.	6349—Brown vs. Foorker.
6306—Hollander vs. Hooman.	6359—Goldstein vs. Murphy.
6339—Devlin vs. Gerner.	6361—Lassell vs. Davis.
6341—Trow vs. Righton.	6363—Fraser vs. Rosenblatt.
6342—Taylor vs. Stewart.	
6343—DeKoster vs. Sherlock.	6364—Schlester vs. Jacobs.
	6365—Brown vs. Wiswall.
6348—Hartung vs. Rousseau.	6367—Eising vs. Levy.
	6368—Germond vs. Wight.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
6905—Gillespie vs. Stiger.	7192—Stiasny vs. Nelke.
6919—McMahon vs. Bailey.	7306—Brady vs. Bray.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. George Byrne; rape.	6—The People vs. James Cusick; felonious assault and battery.
2—The People vs. Thomas McGuire; robbery.	7—The People vs. Charles Moore; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Alonzo Woolsey; seduction.	8—The People vs. John Henderson; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Frank Thompson; felonious assault and battery.	
5—The People vs. Wm. L. Jones; felonious assault and battery.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Cardozo.

Reiser *vs.* Reiser; Bonney *vs.* Bonney et al.; motions granted.

The People, &c., *vs.* James E. Coulter; motion denied without costs.

Thomas M. Tyng *vs.* Peter Fields et al.; memoranda.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Nicholas Walsh *vs.* Francis Sexton; case settled.

By Judge Sutherland.

Paran Stevens et al. *vs.* Joseph B. Stewart; Same *vs.* Same; memoranda.

By Judge Barnard.

Nicholas Segar *vs.* Robert C. Bolton et al.; John McLachlan *vs.* The Star Metal Company; motions granted.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Neilson.

SUIT AGAINST THE MISSOURI, KANSAS, AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY—A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

William E. Austin vs The Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway Company.—The complaint in this case sets forth that the defendants entered into a contract with D. E. Bishop, by which they agreed to employ him as chief assistant engineer on the construction of their road, in the States named, at a salary of $2,500 a year for two years, beginning on the 1st of July, 1869, and that on the following October he was discharged for no good reason. Since that time he has been ready and willing, and has offered to complete his part of the contract. The claim of Mr. Bishop, amounting to $1,871, was assigned to the plaintiff, who brings this action to recover. The case came up yesterday morning on a demurrer, the point raised by the defendants being that the Court had no jurisdiction over them, and that even if it had, the complaint does not set forth facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. Decision reserved.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 7.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..119¾	900 West. Union Tel.. 68¼
2,500 U. S. 5-20s, c., '62.115⅛	400 do........s3. 68⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20s, c., '65.115⅛	1000 do............ 68⅛
1,000 U.S.5-20s,c., '65,n.114	100 do..........b3. 68⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20s, c., '67.114⅜	100 do...bet. call. 68⅛
5,000 do...........114⅜	100 do............ 68⅜
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 73⅛	2300 do............ 68
10,000 do........... 73¼	900 do............ 67⅞
15,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new. 74	1100 do............ 67⅞
10,000 Va. 6s, Consol.. 65⅛	500 do............ 67⅞
4,000 N. C. 6s, old bds. 44⅛	300 do............ 68⅛
1,000 N. C. F'dg A. '66. 34⅛	300 do............ 68¼
10,000 N. C. St. 6s, new. 25	400 do............ 68¼
9,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July. 58	300 Quicksilver Pref... 23¼
	200 do........b30. 23⅜
1,000 N.Y.St.7s,B.L.r.109	200 do...bet. call. 23¼
1,000 Brk'lyn 6s, W.L. 96¼	100 United States Ex. 59
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83. 93¼	100 do............ 58⅝
10,000 Erie 4th M...... 90¼	100 do...bet. call. 58¾
10,000 Cent. Pac. G. B. 103⅜	50 N. Y. Cent. & Hud. 101⅛
30,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 92	100 do...bet. call. 101⅛
1,000 do........... 92⅛	400 Erie Railway..... 34⅜
20,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. B. 84⅛	500 do...bet. call. 34⅜
15,000 H.&St.J.8s, C.B.100⅛	100 do............ 34¼
3,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Lou. Div. 88¼	400 Erie Pref.....b. c. 65
	200 Reading Railroad. 116⅛
1,000 Tol.&Wab. E.B. 86	200 do........s30. 116
2,000 Gt. West. 2d M. 88	100 Michigan Cent. b3. 120⅛
1,000 Mor. & Essex 2d. 100	10 do............ 120⅝
1,000 Gt. West. 1st, '88. 93	200 L.S.& Mich. So. b.c. 113¼
2,000 Mich. So. S.F.B. 103	6 Illinois Central... 135
11,000 C.,C.&Ind.C.1st. 91	50 Chic. & N. West.. 73¾
5,000 do........... 90⅛	25 do............ 74
8,000 C. Falls & Min. 1st 86	200 Chic. & N.W. Pref. 94
5,000 C. Pains. & Ash n. 98	10 do............ 94⅛
25 Phoenix Bank..... 107	200 C.,C.,Cin.&Ind.s60. 93
30 Metropolitan B'k. 142	100 do..........b3. 94
10 Shoe & Leather B. 155	200 do............ 93¾
50 Cent. Nat. Bank.. 106¼	400 Tol. Wab. & West. 67⅝
15 do........... 106⅜	40 Mil. & St. P. Pref.. 83⅛
20 do........... 106½	100 P. Ft. W.&C. Gr'td. 101⅛
100 Maryland Coal.... 31	300 Ohio & Miss. Pref. 79½
100 American Coal.... 54	6 Morris & Essex... 95½
300 Spring M. Coal... 78	12 do............ 95⅜
300 Con. Coal of Md... 41¼	200 Del. Lack. & West. 111
300 Mariposa Pref..... 6¼	100 H. & St. Joseph.. 77
100 do........... 6⅛	100 do............ 77⅛
740 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 57	300 Col., Cin. & Ind. C. 21¼
500 do...bet. call. 56⅞	200 Union Pacific. b.c. 33¼
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 54¾	300 Bost. H. & Erie. b.c. 2⅛
120 Am. Mer. Un. Ex. 59	300 Rensselaer & Sar. 101⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..119	500 N.Y.C. & H.R.. b3. 101⅛
20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur'cy. 116	200 do...bet. call. 101⅜
1,000 Va. St. 6s, old... 63⅛	100 Harlem.......... 132⅛
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 58	10 Michigan Central. 120⅝
	200 L. S. & M. So..... 113¼
10,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 97⅜	5 do............ 113
1,000 Un. Pacific 1st.. 92⅛	200 do...bet. call. 113⅜
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. B. 84⅛	800 do............ 113½
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 91¼	500 do............ 113⅜
100 Cons. Coal Md.. b3. 41¼	300 Illinois Central... 136
100 do........... 41½	200 Cleve. & Pitts.. b3. 124¼
200 do........... 41¾	300 Chi. & N. W....... 73¾
300 Maryland Coal Co. 31	200 do............ 74
1300 West. Union Tel. 68¼	100 C. C., C. & Ind... 93
10 do........... 68⅛	28 New-Jersey Cen.. 109⅛
600 do...bet. call. 68⅛	100 do............ 109⅝
1000 do........... 68⅜	25 do............ 109¾
200 Quicksilver Min'g. 16¼	10 Chi. & Rock I..... 112
300 Quicksilver Pf.... 23	100 do............ 112¼
200 do...bet. call. 23⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul.... 64⅝
400 Mariposa Pf....... 6⅛	100 do............ 64¾
100 Adams Express... 87⅜	300 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 83⅝
5 Am. Mer. Un. Ex. 59	300 do..........b3. 83¾
100 do........... 60	100 do...bet. call. 83⅝
200 United States Ex. 59	400 Del. Lack. & W.. 111
300 Pacific Mail....... 57¼	100 Ohio & Miss....... 47⅜
200 do...bet. call. 57¼	200 St. Louis & I. M.. 59¼
900 do........... 57⅜	200 H. & St. Jo........ 77⅛
1200 do........... 57⅛	50 H. & St. Jo. Pf.... 86
100 Erie......bet. call. 34⅛	

THURSDAY, Sept. 7—P. M.

The bids for Gold at the Treasury today amounted to $10,992,000—all over 113 ₱ cent. The Acting Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, having no discretion from Mr. BOUTWELL, now absent, could accept bids to only the sum advertised, $2,000,000, although efforts were made to communicate with the Secretary, now supposed to be in Massachusetts. As the speculators in Gold, immediately on this award, advanced the amount to 113⅜ ₱ cent. on the scarcity of Gold to pay $4,000,000 per week Customs at this port alone, or double the sum sold pending this scarcity, the difficulty is now growing so very serious that we have reason to believe that effective means will soon be taken to remove a state of things amounting almost to a scandal to the credit of the Government, and a positive reproach to the common sense, as well as self-respect, of the administration of the Treasury.

ACCEPTED BIDS FOR TREASURY GOLD.

J. Molter.		Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	
$5,000	113.28	50,000	113.30
10,000	113.37	25,000	113.32
15,000	113.36	25,000	113.29
20,000	113.35	Putnam & Earle.	
25,000	113.34	100,000	113.30
30,000	113.33	Baker & Kitchen.	
53,000	113.32	57,000	113.33
40,000	113.31	E. Sweet & Co.	
45,000	113.30	50,000	113.31
50,000	113.29	250,000	113.39½
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.		Bates & Brown.	
60,000	113.34	5,000	113.30
White, Morris & Co.		Duff & Tienken.	
50,000	113.29	50,000	113.32
50,000	113.30	Drexel, Morgan & Co.	
10,000	113.31	10,000	113.38½
Mitchell & Newbold.		10,000	113.39
50,000	113.30 1-10	10,000	113.39½
Lange, Boell & Arming.		Trevor & Colgate.	
10,000	113.29	50,000	113.32
Kidder, Peabody & Co.		R. Baile.	
60,000	113.33	100,000	113.30½
60,000	113.31	100,000	113.29½
Martin & Runyon.		9,000	113.28½
10,000	113.35	J. A. Zerega & Co.	
10,000	113.32	100,000	113.30½
10,000	113.29	100,000	113.31½
W. T. Hatch & Son.		100,000	113.33½
15,000	113.30	100,000	113.31 1-10
P. Handy.		9,000	113.28½
10,000	113.32		
10,000	113.33		
Total	$2,000,000		

In the Supreme Court of New-York, Justice SUTHERLAND, yesterday an order was granted, on the application of a depositor, to examine the Atlantic Bank for Savings of this City. The petition set forth that the Trustees had loaned the Money of their Depositors to themselves, and that the Secretary had voted himself a salary of $6,000 per annum. The Court appointed Hon. PHILO T. RUGGLES the special examiner. This concern held, on the 1st of January last, the savings of the People to the amount of $2,941,528, of which $808,000 was in Bond and Mortgage and $676,000 in United States Stocks, leaving about one-half the Money committed to the charge of the Trustees in various City and County Bonds, loans on various Stocks and Miscellaneous Assets.

Several months ago we respectfully remonstrated against the exposed position of the Savings Bank system of New-York, and advised a much larger holding of the Public Funds of the United States as an unfailing safeguard against sudden runs upon deposits or other unlooked-for events, like the present petition for an examination. The average holdings in this City and Brooklyn of the securities of the United States, the most available, if not the only prompt means of raising Money in an emergency, was then rather less than 20 ₱ cent., or only one-fifth the sums for which the Banks are liable to be called upon to pay. The proportion, we apprehend, has not since been increased. The Trustees have been persuaded, or found it to their individual interest, to place the Savings of their Depositors in something that *promises* to pay a better Interest. This course of employment for the Savings of the people, which should be held peculiarly sacred, we believe to be an unwise departure from the true intent and purpose of the Savings Banks system—perfect security and moderate rates of Interest.

In the instance of the Atlantic Savings Bank, under notice, we have an illustration of the dangers of such departure. The case is no more than a fair average illustration. The Bank holds only about one-fifth of its means in the Public Funds of the United States, and it is poor satisfaction to know that some of its nearest neighbors hold even a less proportion of security upon which the Cash could be realized on the instant in Wall-street without serious loss.

Some cheap sales of Bills on London were made today, 108⅛@108¼ ₱ cent., almost, if not quite Gold importing rates.

The Stock Exchange is firm, and at higher prices on the Public Funds, and much excited on the Railways and some of the Miscellaneous Shares. Immense sales of Western Telegraph were made this morning, supposed on realization of profits by one or two speculators, at 1@1½ ₱ cent. below the best sales of yesterday. There was also a weaker temper to the Lake Shore speculation early in the day, but this was recovered from in the Afternoon, the extreme fluctuations being 112⅞@114⅛ ₱ cent. The Pacific Mail Stock advanced to 57½ ₱ cent., on an arrangement made yesterday with the Pacific Roads to regulate the overland and Isthmus freights, which is said to help the Roads very materially, and the Pacific Mail Steamers, to the extent of about half a million of dollars ₱ annum, or perhaps more. The Panama Road is also said to be a gainer by the arrangement. We apprehend that the chief benefit to the steamer line is in the consolidation of freights from China and Japan over the transcontinental roads from San Francisco. There is much firmness in Union Pacific Stock and a further advance in the Central and Union first Mortgages. There is nothing new today about the contest for the control of the Toledo and Wabash Road. Mr. AZARIAH BOODY, the old President, and his friends, seem quite confident that they are not to be superseded. Speculation is gradually extending to the St. Paul and the North-wests, though the latter are weaker this Afternoon. There is increased strength in the New-York Central, and in the Erie movement. The Tennessee Bonds sold down to 73⅛ ₱ cent.

After the late Boards the Railways were in continued activity, and closed as follows, at 5½ P. M., as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	111⅛	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅛	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅛	114⅜
American Gold	113⅛	113⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅛	108⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson	101⅛	101⅛
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs	96⅛	96⅛
Reading	116⅛	116
Chicago and Rock Island	112⅛	111⅞
North-west Common	74	73⅞
North-west Preferred	94⅛	94⅛
Pacific Mail	56⅞	57⅛
St. Paul Preferred	83	83⅛
St. Paul Common	63⅞	64⅛
Lake Shore	113⅛	114⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅛	47⅜
Toledo and Wabash	67⅛	67⅜
Western Telegraph	69	68⅛
Erie	34⅜	34⅛
Union Pacific	34⅛	33⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 7.

Gold receipts	$827,728 46
Gold payments	135,280 18
Gold balance	67,101,965 52
Currency receipts	126,440 44
Currency payments	1,570,896 73
Currency balance	6,457,405 23
Customs	827,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81....117⅛	5-20 coup., '67....114⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81....119	5-20 coup., '68....114⅛
5-20 coup., '62....115⅛	10-40 reg....111⅛
5-20 coup., '64....115⅛	10-40 coup....111⅛
5-20 coup., '65....115⅛	6s, currency....116
5-20 coup., n. i., '65....114	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, new bonds.. 73	Arkansas 6s, Funded. 53½
Virginia 6s, old.... 63½	Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.Is. 50
Virginia 6s, new bs... 70	Ar. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O. 47
Virginia 6s, Cons. bs.. 65½	Ar. 7s, Miss.O.&R.Riv. 47
Georgia 7s, new bs... 91	Ohio 6s, '81....104½
Georgia 7s, Gold bs... 98½	Ohio 6s, '86....106
N. Carolina 6s, old.... 44	Ill. Canal Bonds, '70..101
N. C. Funding Act, '66. 34½	Ill. Coupon 6s, '77....101
N. Carolina new bs.. 25	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79....101
N. Carolina Sp. Tax.. 19½	Ill. War Loan....101
South Carolina 6s.... 75	Ind. 6s, War Loan....100

S. C., Jan. & July.... 57½	Ind. 5s....100
S. C., April & Oct.... 70½	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L. 109
Missouri 6s.... 97½	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L. 108
Mo., H. & St. Jo Is.. 96½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '72. 108
La. 6s, Levee bs.... 71	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '73. 108
La. 8s of 1910.... 92	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '74. 108
California 7s....112½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '75. 108
Connecticut 7s....101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '77. 108
Rhode Island 6s....100½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '78. 108
Alabama 5s.... 68	N. Y. 5s, Canal L. '74. 102
Alabama 8s....100½	N. Y. 5s, Canal L. '75. 102
Ala. 8s, Mont.&Euf.R. 90	N. Y. 5s, Canal L. '76. 102

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York....138	Hanover....106
Manhattan....147	Irving....125
Merchants'....124	Metropolitan....142
Mechanics'....135	East River....115
Union....136	Market....128½
America....148	Nassau....110
City....220	Shoe and Leather....155
Phenix....107	Corn Exchange....126
Tradesmen's....153	Commonwealth.... 99
Merchants' Exch'ge.100	Importers' & Traders'.192
Leather Manufac'rs.185	Park....155
Seventh Ward....107	Manuf'rs' & Merch'ts'.102
Commerce....117½	N. Y. Nat. Exchange....
Ocean.... 95½	Central National....106½
Mercantile....125	First National....200
American Exchange.119	Second National....185
Chatham....166	Gold Exchange.... 80
Bank of N. America.107	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass. 90

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 93½	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 90	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 90	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.... 87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs... 90	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.... 88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....101½	Gal. & Chi. Ext....100
Erie 1st, Ext....101	Gal. & Chi. 2d.... 98
Erie 1st, Ind.... 95	Chi., R. I. & Pac....104
Erie 3d 7s, '83.... 92	Mor. & Essex 1st.... 99
Erie 4th 7s, '80.... 90½	Mor. & Essex 2d....100
Buff., N.Y.& E. 1st, '77. 94	Cleve. & Tol. Sink. F. 102
Harlem 1st, 7s....102½	N. J. Cen., N. Bds....102½
Alb & Susq. 2d Bds.. 95½	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d....100
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82. 120	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.... 99
Chi., B.& Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st. 112½	P., Ft. W.&C. 8 ₱ c. E.B. 104
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d.... 99½	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d....100
M. So.& N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c. 103	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d.... 97
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo. 100	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.... 84½
Cen. Pac. Bds....103½	Chi. & Alton Inc.... 95
Un. Pac. 1st Bds.... 92½	Ohio & Miss. 1st....100½
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.... 84½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.. 94
Un. Pac. Income 10s. 84½	Peninsula R. R. Bds. 92½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75....106	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.. 92
Alt. & T. H. 1st.... 99	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s....107½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.. 87½	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10. 95½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.. 78	Mil. & St. P. 1st.... 94
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds 92½	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. Div 88
Chi. & N. W. Cons. Bds 92½	Mil. & St. P. 2d.... 89
Chi. & N. W. Ext. Bds 90	Chi. & Mil. 1st.... 95
Chi. & N. W. 1st.... 95	Joliet & Chi. 1st....108
Han. & St. Jo. Conv..100½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.. 90½
Del., L. & W. 1st....102	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 89½
Del., L. & W. 2d.... 96½	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D. 87
Tol. & W. 1st. St. L. Div 88½	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d.... 81½
Tol. & Wab. 2d.... 92	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....100
Tol. & Wab. Equip. B 85½	Bos., H. & E. Guar... 22
Tol. & Wab. Cons. Conv 89	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st 85
Han. & Naples 1st.... 87½	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—SEPT. 7.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old		101⅛
City 6s, new	101⅞	102
Camden and Amboy	128¾	129
Pennsylvania Central	63⅝	63¾
Reading	116½	116¾
Lehigh Valley	62	....
Catawissa Preferred	49¾	50
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅝	28½
Northern Central	42½	43
Lehigh Navigation	39	39¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	....	91⅞

BANK OF FRANCE—AUG. 24.

	Francs. Aug. 17.	Francs. Aug. 24.
Capital of Bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits act 1857	7,345,954	7,350,270
Reserve Bank & Branches	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed Property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Circulation	1,970,301,520	1,947,343,380
Circulation to order	17,142,134	17,019,221
Treasury Creditor	355,037,087	404,326,750
Dealers' Accounts	331,821,321	356,256,793
Dealers at Branches	48,615,886	45,611,124
Dividends unpaid	3,850,590	3,419,795
Discounts	14,770,459	16,224,198
Rediscounts	9,917,592	9,917,592
Reserve for Losses	26,000,000	26,000,000
Sundries	5,741,130	94,440
Total	3,039,149,908	3,042,159,295
	Francs.	Francs.
Gold in bank	674,133,075	657,653,619
Overdue bills	2,217,821	659,654
Commercial discounts	100,822,292	114,273,837
Discounts prolonged	219,781,398	204,495,861
Treasury bonds	1,195,891,000	1,195,701,000
Discounts at branches	270,921,575	249,066,181
Advances on bullion	18,318,000	19,060,900
Advances at branches	2,461,200	2,386,400
Advances French securities	18,926,300	13,825,400
Advances at branches	10,440,305	10,398,405
Advances on R. R. Stocks	33,623,700	33,184,500
Advances at branches	22,560,050	22,271,840
Advances to Foncier	1,518,800	1,526,900
Advances at branches	956,000	958,700
State Debt, act 1857	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,989,750	12,980,950
Government disposable	71,535,187	71,535,187
Rentes, act 1857	100,000,000	100,000,000
Banking-house	8,706,321	8,706,320
Management expenses	1,883,574	1,995,076
Advance to City of Paris	210,000,000	210,000,000
Sundries	1,538,855	16,488,762
Total	3,039,149,908	3,042,159,295

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 23d of August, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,367,032	Decrease	£26,838
Public deposits	5,083,492	Increase	397,262
Other deposits	22,352,520	Decrease	825,623
Government securities	13,968,368	Decrease	300,000
Other securities	16,530,216	Decrease	388,082
Notes unemployed	14,688,475	Increase	133,100

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,959,990, being a decrease of £139,250; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £25,360,242, showing an increase of £22,283 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£25,360,242	£19,963,646
Reserve	15,400,262	11,747,341
Notes in circulation	24,959,990	23,246,305
Rates of discount	2 ₱ cent.	4 ₱ cent.
Consols	93⅜	91¾
French Rentes	56f. 30c.	60f. 95c.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Company are recommended elsewhere, by Messrs. EDWARD HAIGHT & Co., as a desirable investment. Of the road, which is to be one hundred miles long, fifty miles are now in operation, and the net earnings on this section are reported as being very liberal. The Company claims to have the most direct route between the great lakes and deep-water navigation on the Hudson. The bonds pay seven per cent. interest in Gold.

The London *Times* of Aug. 25, has the following paragraph in regard to a Syndicate Union, in which one of the prominent Anglo-American houses in London, has taken an interest:

"A financial combination for entering into European or other large undertakings has been constituted under the title of the Syndicate Union (Limited.) The nominal capital is £2,200,000, of which the first issue of £1,000,000 has been privately subscribed, it not being intended at present to invite any participation by the general public. The founders are the Anglo-Austrian Bank, the Imperial Ottoman Bank, the General Credit Company, the International Financial Company, the Bank of Roumania, Messrs. G. and A. Worms, Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., and Mr. R. A. Heath, of London; the Austro-German Bank and Messrs. Kœnigswater, Frankfort; the Union Bank of Vienna; Messrs. Todesco Sons, of Vienna; M. Springer, of Vienna and Paris; Messrs. Ephrussi and Messrs. Raffalovich, of Odessa; the Austro-Egyptian Bank, and several others."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING THE
7.30 Northern Pacific Gold Bonds
AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.
With their
AMPLE SECURITY
AND
HIGH RATE OF INTEREST.
there is no investment accessible to the people which is more
PROFITABLE OR SAFE.
All marketable securities received in exchange at their highest cash value.
Holders of Five-twenties, and all desiring to invest in re table bonds, will receive full particulars on application to banks and bankers throughout the country, or to
JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE the bonds secured by a first and only mortgage on the ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR LINE RAILWAY, extending from Charlotte, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga., a distance of 225 miles, and forming the most important link in the shortest line between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and all the cities of the Eastern States and the Gulf cities, Mobile and New-Orleans and Southern Louisiana, and connecting at Montgomery with the only line of railroad running East and West through the centre of the richest cotton-growing sections of Alabama and Mississippi, and to connect at Marshall, Texas, with the Southern Pacific Railroad when completed. Passing as it does through a good country well populated, with its south-western terminus at Atlanta, a thriving city of 35,000 inhabitants, the local business of the road must prove profitable.
Mortgage $16,000 per mile.
Bonds have thirty years to run.
Are in denomination $1,000.
Bear EIGHT per cent. interest, payable in New-York, on the 1st of January and the 1st of July, and may be registered at request of holder.
PRICE FOR THE PRESENT 87½, FLAT.
For further particulars and pamphlets apply to us.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 1 Exchange Court, Exchange-place, near Broadway.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND-GRANT BONDS
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500, AND $100,
can now be had from the undersigned or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States. The attention of investors is invited to the merits of these bonds, secured by a first and only mortgage on the road, equipments, franchises, and property of a trunk line of railroad which will shorten the distance between New-York and San Francisco some 230 miles, and in addition the mortgage to secure the bonds covers a land-grant of 1,500,000 acres of the most fertile land in the West, which is prohibited from being sold at less than four ($4) dollars per acre by the terms of the mortgage deed, and according to the present market price of the Illinois Central Company's lands is worth $18,750,000. This loan was originally for $5,500,000, but has been largely reduced by subscriptions of actual investors. The remaining balance of the loan is offered at 97½ and accrued interest, but the right is reserved to advance the price at any time, without notice.

The bonds have thirty years to run; bear 8 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, free of taxes. BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered with the coupons ON, or can be registered with the coupons OFF, and interest paid to registered owner. Interest payable Aug. 15 and Feb. 15. A liberal sinking fund, formed from the entire land sales, in payment for which the bonds will be received at par and accrued interest, provides for the early extinguishment of this loan.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

These bonds offer favorable inducements to parties desiring to fund their Five-Twenties, or other high-priced securities.

In converting Five-Twenties the investors realize 17 per cent. profit on the principal; 2 per cent. per annum excess of interest; and at the same time get a perfect security.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted at 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

☞ JACKSON COMPANY
MISSOURI 8 PER CENT. BONDS,
For sale by
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 7, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Wool, bales	116	Spirits Turp., bbls.	692
Ashes, pkgs	16	Crude Turp., bbls.	391
Bees-wax, pkgs	3	Resin, bbls.	3,619
Cotton, bales	890	Oil-cake, pkgs	2,344
Eggs, bbls	576	Pork, pkgs	432
Flour, bbls	15,330	Cut-meats, pkgs	284
Wheat, bushels	208,899	Lard, pkgs	497
Corn, bushels	111,473	Stearine, pkgs	64
Oats, bushels	73,765	Butter, pkgs	2,061
Barley, bushels	13,348	Cheese, pkgs	14,391
Grass-seed, bushels	344	Tallow, pkgs	186
Flax-seed, bags	1,119	Lard-oil, bbls	10
Corn-meal, bbls	400	Starch, boxes	500
Corn-meal, bags	460	Tea, half chests	8
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Tobacco, hhds	140
Hops, bales	57	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	78
Hides, bales	14	Whisky, bbls	485
Leather, sides	9,438		

The export clearances since our last as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steam-ship *City of Antwerp*, for Liverpool—510 bbls. Flour, 13,656 bushels Corn, 44 boxes Meat, 2,570 boxes Cheese, 130 tcs. Beef, 269 boxes Bacon, 557 bales Cotton, 23,303 bushels Wheat, 9 bales Bark.

By the steam-ship *Manhattan*, for Liverpool—1,173 bales Cotton, 51,921 bushels Wheat, 25 hhds. Tobacco, 325 tcs. Lard, 5 cases Cobalt.

By the bark *Amicus*, for London—23,502 bushels Wheat, 1,177 bbls. Flour, 4,200 Staves.

By the bark *M. Rideout*, for Antwerp—2,519 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 237 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Frankfort*, for Bremen—186 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 324 hhds. Tobacco, 34 cases Tobacco, 263 bales Tobacco, 300 tcs. Lard, 7,209 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 11 bales Silk, 9,855 boxes Cheese, 311 tcs. Pork, 200 bbls. Oil, 198 pkgs. Butter, 70 boxes Bacon.

By the bark *Hoffnung*, for Elsinore and orders—2,251 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Freundschaft*, for Elsinore and orders—3,053 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Machias*, for Lisbon—1,282 bbls. Refined Petroleum; 500 cases Refined Petroleum.

COFFEE—The demand for Rio continues active at full and rising prices, on very moderate offerings of stock. Sales have been reported today of 3,727 bags by the *Sarah*, 3,000 bags by the *May Queen* and 1,000 bags by the *Flamsted*; also, 1,438 bags Santos by the *Humboldt*, (the latter at 13½c., gold,) and at Baltimore, 830 bags Rio, by the *Kate*, on private terms. The stock of Rio in first hands this morning was 54,214 bags here and 50,657 bags at the other distributing ports, with 33,500 bags reported afloat and loading at Rio Janeiro for the United States. Other kinds have been in fair request and firm, with sales reported of 500 bags Laguayra by the *Jenny*, on private terms, and recently 2,495 bags Maracaibo, ex *Sea Bird*, sold for consumption on private terms; 1,715 bags Laguayra, 1,896 bags Costa Rica, 368 bags Jamaica, 323 bags Mexican, 120 bags Curacoa, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 7,324 mats Java, ex brig *Juno*, just in, sold before arrival. The stock of other kinds in first hands this morning was 24,563 bags and 9,610 mats, including Java, 9,610 grass mats; Ceylon, 8,376 bags; Maracaibo, 5,548 bags; Laguayra, 500 bags; Jamaica, 703 bags; Costa Rica, 2,001 bags; Manila, 228 bags; Mexican, 1,500 bags; Malabar, 4,614 bags. We now quote: Java at 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 11½c.@14½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 16c.@17½c.; Jamaica, 16c.@17c.; Singapore, 17c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 16c.@16½c.; Savanilla, 15c.@17c.; Curacoa, 15c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has again advanced ⅛c. ₱ lb., on a good demand for early delivery, and light offerings; sales, 1,935 bales (of which 432 bales were to arrive,) including 884 bales to shippers, 1,008 bales to spinners, and 43 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, a very brisk business has been reported closing about steady; sales, 23,000 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for September, 100 bales at 19 23-32c., 400 bales at 19¾c., 500 bales at 19⅝c.; October, 1,100 bales at 19½c., 1,300 bales at 19 5-16c., 2,900 bales at 19⅜c.; October and November, 200 bales each at 19⅜c., together; November, 100 bales at 19 1-16c., 200 bales at 19¼c.; 800 bales at 19⅜c.; November and December, 100 bales each, at 19¼c., together; December, 200 bales at 19¼c., 300 bales at 19 3-16c., 1,300 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19 5-16c.; January, 700 bales at 19¼c., 300 bales at 19⅜c.; February, 200 bales at 19½c. And today, for September, 200 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 19⅞c., 300 bales at 19⅞c.; October, 400 bales at 19 5-16c., 500 bales at 19⅜c., 200 bales at 19 3-16c., 200 bales at 19¼c., 1,200 bales at 19¼c., 200 bales at 19 5-16c., 400 bales at 19¼c., 400 bales at 19 5-16c., 800 bales at 19⅜c.; October, November and December, 100 bales each at 19 1-16c., 100 bales each at 19 3-16c., 200 bales each at 19¼c.; November, 300 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 100 bales at 19⅛c., 200 bales at 19 1-16c., 200 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 300 bales at 19¼c., 600 bales at 19⅛c. November and December, 200 bales each at 19⅛c., 100 bales each at 19 3-16c.; 100 bales each at 19⅛c.; November, December and January, 100 bales each, at 19⅛c., together; December, 200 bales at 19⅛c., 200 bales at 19¼c., 200 bales at 19 1-16c., 300 bales at 19⅛c.; January, 100 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 200 bales at 19⅛c., 200 bales at 19 5-16c.; February, 200 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19⅜c.; February and March, 100 bales each, at 19⅜c., together; March, 100 bales, at 19⅜c.; free on board at Savannah, 500 bales, on private terms; free on board at Charleston, 250 bales, on private terms. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: September, 19.60c.; October, 19.20c.; November, 19.10c.; December, 19.08c.; January, 19.21c. The receipts at this port today were 890 bales, including 54 from Charleston, 8 from Fernandina, 594 from Mobile, and 234 per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports today were 1,852 bales, and thus far this week, 7,412 bales, against 7,161 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports for the whole season of 1870-71, 3,963,577 bales, against 2,911,121 bales same time in 1869-70.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	17¼
Good Ordinary	18⅝	18⅝	18¾	18¾
Low Middling	19⅞	20	20⅛	20⅛
Middling	20⅞	21	21⅛	21⅛
Good Middling	22⅝	22¾	23	23⅛

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a more active movement in State and Western Flour, with decidedly more firmness noted in prices, particularly of shipping Extras, which were very scarce, and of which some 5,800 bbls. were sold at from $4 for good to $6 50 for fancy, the latter State. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,700 bbls. all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 50; inferior to very good extra State $5 70@$6; very good to fancy at $6@$6 50; poor to very good shipping Extra at $5 60@$5 90; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$3 85@$4 75
Sour Flour	4 10@ 4 90
Superfine State and Western	5 00@ 5 50
Extra State	5 70@ 6 50
Extra City, shipping brands	5 70@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 55@ 8 35
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 70@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 05@ 8 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 60@ 5 90
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 90@ 8 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 90@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in request at rather firmer prices, with sales since our last of 950 bbls. at $5 80@$6 60 for poor to good, and $6 60@$9 75 for good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in more request at $4@$5 10 ₱ bbl.; sales, 650 bbls. Corn-meal continues in demand at $3 30@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4@$4 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 475 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in reduced stock and quoted fully 2c.@3c. a bushel higher, with, however, less activity in the general market, the extreme rates asked, and the stringency in ocean freights, having been against free purchases, particularly for shipment. The main business was in White Wheat and in the better grades of Red and Amber Western (Winter) for export, partly for forward delivery. Prime samples of Spring were quite scarce and held above the views of buyers, checking operations. Sales have been reported since our last of 231,000 bushels, all told, afloat, and to arrive, including White Canada, to arrive, at $1 60, in bond; White Western at $1 53@$1 63, chiefly at $1 60@$1 62, for very good to prime, afloat; Red and Amber Western at $1 45@$1 55, chiefly at $1 48@$1 50, for fair to prime New Red, in store and afloat; $1 52@$1 55 for New Amber do., the latter rate for Amber Michigan, to arrive; $1 40@$1 48 for soft Red and Amber do.; No. 1 Spring at $1 43 reported bid; No. 2 Spring at $1 42@$1 43, chiefly at $1 42½; soft do., $1 25@$1 30; White Genesee, $1 60@$1 63; Red and Amber, $1 47@$1 55; poor Amber, Southern, $1 46 ₱ bushel.... Corn has been in good demand, and with lighter offerings, has been quoted a shade higher, closing strong. Sales have been reported since our last of 169,000 bushels at 66c.@68c. for inferior to prime New Mixed Western, chiefly at 67½c.@68c. for dry samples of Canal, afloat; 67c. in store; 69c. bid, seller October, reported; 66c.@67c. for steamer grades; 69c. for Yellow Western; 71c. for White Western.... Rye has been quiet and without change of moment; a few car-lots of Western were placed at 80c. ₱ bushel.... Barley dull and nominal.... Barley-malt in moderate request and steady; sales, 3,000 bushels State at $1 10 ₱ bushel.... Oats have been in brisk request, and quoted firmer, with most of the dealings in prime No. 2 Chicago, partly on speculative account. Sales have been reported since our last of 134,000 bushels at 43c.@48c. for very poor to prime New Mixed Western, chiefly at 48c. for prime No. 2 Chicago, afloat; 43c.@47c. for New Black; 47c.@52c. for ordinary to choice New White Western and White Ohio, and 40c.@45c. for Jersey. The export clearances hence have been 14,510 bbls. Flour, 75,224 bushels Wheat, and 13,656 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 23,502 bushels Wheat and 1,177 bbls. Flour for London; 7,209 bushels Wheat and 8,000 bushels Corn for Bremen.

MOLASSES—A moderate jobbing demand has been noted, within our range: sales, today, 120 hhds. Porto Rico at 40c.@50c.; 25 hhds. St. Croix at 47c., and 82 bbls. New-Orleans at 55c.@60c. ₱ gallon. The stock in first hands, this morning, included 8,408 hhds. Porto Rico, 2,390 hhds. Cuba, 5,529 hhds. English Islands, and 6,800 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Porto Rico at from 35c.@55c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@35c. for new; English Islands, 33c.@45c., and New-Orleans, 35c.@60c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—There has been a rather slow movement in Resin, particularly for shipment, the stringency in ocean freights checking exports. Prices have been quoted about steady, on scant offerings; sales, 350 bbls. common Strained, at $3 10@$3 15; 435 bbls. No. 2 at $3 35@$3 37½, and 837 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 25@$8, ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 3,610 bbls.; exports, — bbls. Tar has been quiet at old figures. Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate demand at 53c.@54c. for full, and 53½c.@54c. for small, lots; sales, 310 bbls.; also, 150 bbls., New-York pkgs., to arrive, on private terms; receipts, 692 bbls. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 53c.@54c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $3 10@$8 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White; Tar, $3@$3 50; Pitch, $3 25, ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The general market shows less firmness, on more liberal offerings and a less confident demand, particularly for export, the extreme firmness in freights checking the outward movement.... Crude in bulk has been quite dull at 13¼c.@13⅜c. ₱ gallon. ....Shipping Crude continues inactive at 17¾c.@18c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia the nominal quotations were 17c.@17¼c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 880 bbls. The Creek quotations for Crude Petroleum in bulk were weaker, particularly on the Upper Road, and were nominally $4 70@$4 75 on the Lower, and $4 35@$4 40 on the Upper Road, ₱ bbl., on a spiritless movement.... Refined Oil has been in less demand and heavy, with sales reported of 3,900 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, at 23¾c., with September deliveries quoted at 23¾c.@24c., and 3,000 bbls. October delivery, at 24¼c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia the current quotations for Standard White were 23½c.@23¾c., for prompt and all the month deliveries, ₱ gallon; sales 1,000 bbls. October delivery, at 24½c. The receipts at Philadelphia were 4,170 bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in light request at 28½c.@29½c., as the extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been in limited request on the basis of 9¼c.@10c. for Western, in shipping order. The export clearances include 237 bbls. Refined, and 2,519 bbls. Crude Petroleum for Antwerp; 5,304 bbls. Refined Petroleum for Elsinore and orders; and 1,282 bbls. and 500 cases do. for Lisbon. And from Philadelphia 123,295 gallons do. for Bremen.

PROVISIONS—The market has been comparatively tame for Pork for early delivery, with the advantage as to price rather in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., in lots, at $13 50 for Western Mess; $14@$14 25 for New City Mess; $13 for Thin Mess; $10@$10 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $10 50@$10 75 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a moderate demand noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $13 50, seller September and October, and $13 25, seller November; sales, 1,250 bbls. ....Dressed Hogs have been moderately inquired for at from 6c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.... Cut-meats have been in some demand at 11c.@12c. for Hams, 5c.@6c. for Shoulders, 13¼c.@14½c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 150 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive at 7¾c.@8⅜c. for Ice-cured City; sales, 110 boxes. ....Lard has been rather steadier as to price, on reduced offerings, but has shown less activity. Sales have been reported of 640 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8¾c.@9⅜c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¼c.@9⅜c. for Western Steam, 9¾c. for New, 9⅜c.@9¾c. for Kettle-rendered, and 9c.@9⅛c. for City. For forward delivery, sales were reported of 250 tcs. prime Western Steam at 9⅜c. for September, seller's option. ....Beef has been selling in job lots at $8@$11 for Mess, and $11@$14 50 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef has been in some request at $14@$19 for Prime Mess, and $19@$22 for India Mess, ₱ tierce.... Beef Hams have been in quite moderate demand at from $18@$22 50 for the range of qualities, ₱ bbl. Sales, 70 bbls., in lots.... Butter continues in moderate request at uniform rates. We quote State, fair to choice, at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@25c; Western, good to fancy, at 18c.@25c., and inferior to good at 18c.@20c., ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 2,061 pkgs. ....Cheese has been in rather more demand at from 9¼c.@11c. for fair to fancy State Factory; 8c.@9¾c. for good to extra State Farm Dairy; 5c.@9¼c. for Western; the day's receipts were 14,391 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw meets with a prompt and urgent demand, especially for refining purposes, at strong and advancing prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,634 hhds., 3,465 boxes, 2,778 bags, and 2,682 baskets, including 340 hhds. good common Refining Cuba at 9⅜c.; 92 hhds. very common do. at 9c.; 250 hhds. good Refining do. at 9⅜c.; 231 hhds. Martinique at 9⅜c.@9¾c.; 540 hhds. scant fair Refining Porto Rico at 9⅜c.; 61 hhds. Grocery Porto Rico at 10c.; 26 hhds. and 77 bags Barbados at 10c.; 84 hhds. and bbls. Demarara at 11¼c.@12¼c.; 10 hhds. Scotch at 11¼c.; also 2,290 boxes Clayed Havana, about No. 10½, at 10c.; 1,000 boxes Centrifugal, about No. 8½, at 10¼c.; 175 boxes Havana, in lots, at 8¾c.@10⅜c.; 2,708 bags and 2,682 baskets Java, (Nos. 8 to 16,) at 9⅜c. ₱ lb. We now quote air to good refining grades Cuba strong at 9⅜c.@9¾c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico refining grades from 8⅞c.@9⅞c.; and Grocery from 9⅞c.@11c ₱ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in brisk demand at buoyant prices, ranging from 11c.@13⅜c., as the extreme, hards ruling at 13⅛c.@13⅜c.; A's at 12⅞c.; B's at 12⅝c.; extra C's (which have been in special favor) at 12⅛c.@12⅜c., ₱ lb. Messrs. AMANN & CO. sum up the movements in Raw Sugars since Sept. 1 thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, Sept. 7, 1871	74,658	103,596	333,835	9,064
Receipts since Sept. 1	1,419	2,053	21,204	....
Total	76,077	105,649	355,039	9,064
Sales since Sept. 1	9,798	6,168	8,248	266
Stock, this day, Sept. 7, 1871	66,279	99,481	346,791	8,798
Stock, Sept. 8, 1870	82,699	119,525	505,227	874
Stock, Sept. 9, 1869	114,312	125,771	160,737	902
Stock, Sept. 10, 1868	87,757	50,962	95,637	....

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been held above the views of buyers, and has been quiet; sales have been reported since our last of 145,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅞c.@9⅛c., chiefly at 9⅛c. for Prime State and City; also, 23,000 lbs. Stearine at 9½c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been inactive, but quoted firm, including Arctic at 80c., gold; South Sea, 78c.@80c., currency, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand at a shade lower prices, with sales reported of 300 bbls., in lots, at 92½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The Grain movement continues to form the chief feature of the current business. The negotiations today (as for some days past) have been seriously checked by the extreme scarcity of room, and the corresponding confidence of shipowners, who are gradually advancing their rates from day to day and finding prompt employment for all available room, at the ruling figures. Apart from the Grain movement, the trade is on a restricted scale, though a pretty fair inquiry is noted for Petroleum, Provision, Cotton and Tobacco room. For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last include 490 bales Cotton, by steam, at ⅜d. for compressed ₱ lb.; 63,000 bushels Grain, (including room for 23,000 bushels relet,) by steam, at 11½d. for Wheat, and 11d. for Corn, closing with 11½d. bid, and 12d. asked, for Wheat; 15,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 10½d. ₱ bushel, showing an advance; 3,250 boxes Cheese, by do., at 40s.@45s.; 107 tons other Provisions, by do., at 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, (for forward delivery,) by sail, at 3s. 1½d. ₱ bbl., with Grain quoted by steam 12½d. bid and 13d. asked. For Glasgow, by steam, 15,500 bushels Grain, at 12d. ₱ standard bushel. For Bristol, 39,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, on private terms; 23,000 bushels do., by the steamer *Aragon*, (to arrive,) part in bags, at 12d. ₱ bushel; also an American ship, of 1,029 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms, and a British brig of 216 tons register, with about 1,600 bbls. Naphtha, reported at 8s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For a port in the United Kingdom, direct, an American brig of 370 tons register, with about 2,400 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 8s. ₱ quarter. For Penarth Roads and orders, an American bark of 470 tons register, with about 3,300 quarters Grain at 8s., or if direct, at 7s. 9d.; a Norwegian brig of 321 tons register with about 2,200 quarters Grain at 8s. ₱ quarter. For Continental ports direct, a North German bark of 650 tons register with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) on private terms; an American brig of about 260 tons register, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum hence reported on private terms; a French bark of 225 tons register, with general cargo on private terms, and a British bark, of 647 tons register, with about 5,000 quarters Grain, at 8s. ₱ quarter, privileges including Havre, Dunkirk, or Bordeaux. For Antwerp, 23,000 bushels Wheat, part reported at 14d. ₱ bushel; 130 pks. Lard, at 35s. ₱ ton; also, a Dutch bark of 267 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Hamburgh, a North German ship, of 699 tons register, with about 4,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Barcelona, a Spanish bark, of 225 tons register, reported loading with Petroleum, part in cases, on owner's account. For the Mediterranean, a bark with equal to 10,000 cases Petroleum, reported without reliable particulars. For Trieste, an American bark, of — tons register, with about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. ₱ 40 gallons.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 750 bbls., Wheat, 148,000 bushels; Corn, 93,000 bushels; Oats, 96,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 210,000 bushels; Wheat, 145,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 18,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm; boats scarce; Wheat 13c., Corn 12c., Oats 8c. to New-York. FLOUR quiet; sales, 300 bbls. to city trade. WHEAT in fair demand; sales, 17,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 25@1 27; 18,000 bushels do. to arrive at $1 27; 22,000 bushels best Milwaukee, per sample, $1 20; two cars No. 2 Red Ohio, $1 34; two cars White Ohio, $1 40; two cars White Michigan, $1 45. CORN moderately active and firm; sales, 33,000 bushels No. 2 Western, at 56c; 5,000 bushels do., in lots, 56½c.; 45,000 bushels do. to arrive, 56c.; 16,000 bushels do., to arrive, 55½c. OATS dull at about 38c. for No. 2 Western. Other Grains neglected. PORK and LARD dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES dull, and nominally 91c. CATTLE—The receipts are 1,292 head, making 7,325 head, or 435 cars. The market is steady and fairly active, and prices are fully sustained; sales, 76 Texas Steers, ranging from 1,071@1,111 lbs., at $4 25@$4 37½; 150 Kentucky Steers, ranging from 1,137@1,363 lbs., at $4 65@$5 50; 35 Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,128@1,276 lbs., at $5 10@$5 40; 161 Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,045@1,128 lbs., at $4 90@$5 05; 94 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,342@1,496 lbs., at $5 70@$6 20; and 135 Maryland Steers, ranging from 1,192 to 1,405 lbs., at $4 75@$5 80. SHEEP and LAMBS—The receipts are 2,891. The market is steady, and sheep are a shade higher; Lambs are unchanged; sales 538 Ohio Sheep, ranging from 76 to 84 lbs., at $1 56@$5 50; 139 Michigan, averaging 75 lbs., at $4 62½; 1,428 Canada Lambs, ranging from 64 to 70 lbs., at $5 87½@$6 50. HOGS—The receipts are 1,095, and the market is quiet and unchanged; sales of 610 head at $4 12½@$4 75 for common to good.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 7.—FLOUR—The market is steady with a good demand; sales 1,850 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White Winter; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm at an advance, but quiet; sales 1,500 bushels White State at $1 45; Old Milwaukee Club held at $1 40. CORN—The market closes firm; sales 8,000 bushels Low Mixed at 59c.; 6,000 bushels, nearly Yellow, at 60c.; 2 cars High Mixed at 61c.@62c. CORN-MEAL, $1 40 for bolted; $1 35 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILLFEED lower; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $23@$25; Middlings, $27@$30, as to quality. HIGHWINES, 90½c. Canal FREIGHTS higher; carriers ask 9c. on Wheat, 8½c. on Corn and Rye, and 6c. on Oats to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, $4 50 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. The receipts by Lake are 38,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 3,545,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—36,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 1,913,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—FLOUR firmer. WHEAT excited; advanced 1½c.@2c.; No. 2 Spring, $1 14½@$1 15, cash; closed at $1 14½, seller September; in the afternoon active and higher; $1 15½@$1 15¾c. seller September and October. CORN active; advanced ⅜c.@¾c.; No. 2 Mixed closed at 45½c.; in the afternoon firm at 45½c.@45¾c., seller September. OATS active; No. 2 closed at 29¾c. RYE firm; No. 2, 58½c. BARLEY active and higher; No. 2 Spring, 62½c. HIGHWINES firm and active, 88c. PROVISIONS firmer. PORK steady, $12 62½@$12 75. LARD steady, 8¾c.@8⅞c. Live HOGS active, $4 30@$4 75. CATTLE quiet, $3@$5 60. FREIGHTS quiet; Wheat to Buffalo, 7c.; Corn to Buffalo, 6½c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 84,000 bushels Wheat, 174,000 bushels Corn, 105,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Rye, 41,000 bushels Barley and 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 174,000 bushels Corn, 189,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Barley and 4,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—FLOUR unchanged, but more doing; Superfine Winter, $3 90@$4; Extra Winter, $4 15@$4 50; Double Extra Winter, $4 75@$5 10. WHEAT active and higher on graded lots in elevator; No. 3 Red, $1 13; No. 2 Red Winter wanted at $1 25. CORN better; Mixed, in elevator, 44c.@45c.; Mixed, sacked, 39c.@41c. BARLEY dull and unchanged; 70c. for prime Iowa. RYE firm—55c.@59c. HIGHWINES steady—89c. TOBACCO unchanged. BAGGING quiet, 19½c.@20c. PORK quiet; small sales, $12 50. Dry-salted MEATS—Round lots; shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c. BACON—Large jobbing and order business; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 15c.@16c. LARD—Small sales; choice tierce, 9¼c. Live HOGS steady, $4@$4 25. CATTLE—Texans, $1 50@$3 25; Natives, $2@$5. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Rye, and 1,000 bushels Barley.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 7.—TOBACCO active, but not quotably higher; sales, 131 hhds.; Lugs, $7@8. BAGGING in moderate demand on orders in round lots. HEMP held at 18c. cash. FLOUR firm and in good demand; Family Extra, $5 50@$5 60. WHEAT active and strong; choice White and Red on arrival, $1 15@$1 30. CORN steady and in fair demand at 52c.@55c. bulk on arrival; 58c.@62 bulk from store; 55c.@63c. sacked and delivered. OATS in good demand; 35c.@36c. on arrival. RYE steady; 65c.@70c. for prime to choice on arrival. PROVISIONS firm and fairly active. PORK, $12 50@$13 in round lots and on orders. BACON—Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. in round lots and packed. HAMS firm; 13½c.@14½c. packed. LARD—9¾c.@10¼c. WHISKY, 90c.@91c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—New CLOVER-SEED, 10½c. TIMOTHY and FLAXSEED unchanged. COFFEE firm; absence of business for want of stock. SUGAR dull. MOLASSES dull. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 17¼c.; Refined, 23½c.@24c. FLOUR active, but not quotably higher; Superfine, $4 50@$4 62½; Extra, $4 75@$5 25; Spring Extra Family, $6 75@$7 12½; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 50@$7. WHEAT active and higher; Red Western, $1 38@$1 44; Amber, $1 47; White, $1 54@$1 60. RYE at 80c. CORN firm; Yellow Western at 73c.; Mixed Western, 71c.@72c. OATS advanced 2c.; sales 20,000 bushels Western White at 50c.; Mixed at 45c.@47c.; Black at 44c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $14. HAMS in pickle, 10½c.@11c. LARD, 9½c. WHISKY, 94c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 77 bales; exports, coastwise, 35 bales; sales, 87 bales; stock, 730 bales; gross receipts, 79 bales. FLOUR firm, and in fair demand; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$6 50; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5 25; other grades unchanged. WHEAT active and firm; Red, Good to Prime, $1 42@$1 50; Common to Fair, $1 20@$1 40; Pennsylvania, $1 40@$1 45. CORN scarce and higher; White Southern, 74c.@80c.; Yellow do., 73.; Mixed Western, 68c.@71c. OATS quiet and steady. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY, 92½c.@93c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 7.—WHEAT firm; advanced 1c.; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 37½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 38½@$1 37; No. 2 do., $1 25; Amber Michigan, $1 38½; No. 1 Red, $1 38; No. 2 do., $1 31. CORN firm and a shade better; high Mixed, 53c.; low Mixed, 51½c. OATS quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 34½c.; Michigan, 35½c. FREIGHTS firm; to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 8½c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 117,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged; Family, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT—Demand fair; prices advanced; $1 16@$1 18. CORN quiet and unchanged; 51c.@52c. OATS, BARLEY and RYE quiet and unchanged. PORK quiet and unchanged; $12 25 bid; $12 50 asked. LARD steady with moderate demand; 8⅞c.@9c. BACON firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Sides, 5¼c. Bulk MEATS—Clear Rib Sides, 6c.@6½c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c. WHISKY in fair demand at 90c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 7.—There is a good milling demand for WHEAT, and the market rules strong; sales of 1 car No. 2 Amber State at $1 48, and 175 bags light Amber Michigan No. 1 at $1 57. RYE dull and nominal. CORN unchanged and dull; sales, 500 bushels Western mixed, from store, at 76½c. Nothing to quote in BARLEY. OATS unchanged; sales of 1 car No. 1 Western at 49c., and 14,000 bushels Western, to arrive, at 46c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 7.—FLOUR—Extra Spring advanced ½c.; $5 15@$5 25. WHEAT opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2, $1 14½; No. 1, $1 18. OATS firm; No. 2, 30c. CORN scarce; No. 2 Mixed, 45½c. RYE scarce; No. 1, 58c. BARLEY active; No. 2 Spring, 62½c. FREIGHTS—Wheat, to Buffalo, 7¼c.; to Oswego, 12½c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, and 57,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, and 16,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 7.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand. WHEAT—Demand fair; prices advanced; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 31; No. 2 do., $1 23. CORN dull and nominal; High Mixed, 57c. OATS dull and unchanged; 36c. PETROLEUM—Refined dull and heavy; 21½c.@22c., in round lots; 22c.@23c., in car lots; 23c.@23½c., in a small way; Crude nominal at 5¼c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 7.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. CORN firm and scarce. PORK quiet and unchanged; $13 50. LARD quiet and unchanged. BACON unchanged.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 21¼c.; net receipts, 74 bales; gross, 74 bales; exports to Great Britain, 60 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 8,000 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—COTTON strong; Middling, 18¾c.@19c.; net receipts, 376 bales; gross, 730 bales; exports to Great Britain, 711 bales; coastwise, 302 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 25,198 bales.

DETROIT, Sept. 7.—WHEAT quiet but firm; No. 1 White, $1 39; Extra, $1 43; Amber Michigan, $1 34. CORN and OATS unchanged.

GALVESTON, Sept. 7.—COTTON strong; good Ordinary, 17¾c.; net receipts, 372 bales; sales, 275 bales; stock, 11,814 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.—COTTON firm; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 31 bales; exports coastwise, 100 bales; stock, 3,737 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 7.—COTTON—Holders withdraw samples, asking 20c. for Middling; net receipts, 113 bales; stock, 3,171 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 7.—COTTON strong; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 172 bales; exports, coastwise, 780 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 5,259 bales.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 7.—COTTON in fair demand; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 50 bales; sales, 120 bales.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 7.—COTTON excited; Middling, 20c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 7—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅜ for money and 93¼@93⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93⅜; 1865s, old, 93⅜; 1867s, 92¾; 10-40s, 91.

1½ P. M.—Consols are quoted at 93⅜ for both money and the account.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅜ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93⅜; 1865s, old, 93⅜; 1867s, 92¾; 10-40s, 90¾.

PARIS, Sept. 7—P. M.—Rentes, 57f. 42c.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 6—Evening.—United States 5-20 Bonds closed at 95¾@95⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Rentes, 57f. 52c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened excited; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.@9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 20,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is excited; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 25,000 bales, including 8,000 for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm. California White Wheat, 12s. 4d. ₱ cental; No. 2 Red Western Spring, 10s. 6d.@10s. 9d.; Red Winter, 11s. 3d. CORN, 30s. 3d. ₱ quarter.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed excited; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales of the day have been 25,000 bales, including 8,000 for export and speculation.

PRODUCE—Refined PETROLEUM, 18¾d.@19d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Refined PETROLEUM, 18¾d. ₱ gallon.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 8, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
24th-st., corner 6th-av.
JASPER. The leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann, Messrs. Mark Smith, W. H. Pope, Miss Edith Challis and Miss Henrietta Osborne.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. near Broadway.
DIVORCE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lemoyne, Davidge, Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, and Miss Clara Morris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
BLUE BEARD. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Louis Mira and Mr. Harry Becket.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HUMPTY DUMPTY (Pantomime.) Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, and the Marten and Kiralfy troupes.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Mr. Joseph K. Emmet and Miss Rose Evans.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner of 6th-av.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Miss Lotta, and Messrs. Raymond and Forsberg.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.
28th-st., corner Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES AND COMICALITIES.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE,
23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, DANCING AND FUN.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

TERRACE GARDEN,
58th-st., near 3d-av.
JULLIEN CONCERT and SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
3d-av., corner 63d-st.
EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS. Open day and evening.

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Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also No. 1,241 Broadway, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We beg to state that we shall shortly publish, in a cheap pamphlet form, in English and German, the proofs we have submitted during the past few weeks of the City frauds. The warrants copied from the Controller's books, checked and revised by the official accounts sent in to the Board of Supervisors by Mayor Hall, together with the particulars of the "armories swindle," and the numerous other frauds committed under the "Rule of Four," will be arranged in a perspicuous and handy form. A totally new introduction to these reports will be written, and explanations given which will bring the history down to the present time. This pamphlet will have a very large circulation all over the Union—over 150,000 copies are already ordered. We can print only two pages of short advertisements in this pamphlet, and it will be necessary to send in notice early of any applications for this space. We are also ready to receive orders for the pamphlet.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Italian Minister in France read to the Foreign Minister a letter from the Pontifical Cabinet, favoring friendship between France and Italy. Rumors of coolness still continue to circulate in France, and a Paris telegram says Chevalier NIGRA will soon be replaced. An animated debate was held in the Assembly on the motion to remove to Paris, and will be continued today on the different sections.

Mr. GURNEY, the recently-appointed British Commissioner under the new treaty, said yesterday he was not coming to Washington to advocate British claims or to oppose American claims; he had been instructed to treat all alike. The question of amount was unimportant; better pay any amount than raise a suspicion of unfairness. Advices from the crew of the British transport *Megeara*, wrecked on the desert island of St. Paul, Indian Ocean, represent their sufferings to be fearful.

A Vienna telegram says no treaty was signed at Gastein. At Salzburg each question will be considered jointly as it arises. Russia is not mentioned as connected with the combined attitude. The machinations of the International are to be opposed.

GENERAL.

The returns from California show complete Republican triumph in the elections. NEWTON BOOTH'S majority for Governor is about 4,000; COUGHLAN, Republican, is elected in the Third District; SARGENT, Republican, in the Second, and there is an even chance that the Republicans have carried the First District. The Republican and Tax-paying ticket in San Francisco, both Legislative and Municipal, is elected.

Mme. HINDLEY, the *équestrienne* of BARNUM'S circus, was thrown from her carriage at Rome, in this State, a few days ago and died Wednesday morning. Her body has been brought to New-York.

In the New-Jersey State Republican Convention, at Trenton yesterday, CORNELIUS WALSH was nominated for Governor on the second ballot.

MICHAEL MULLEN, of Philadelphia, a repairman of the Western Union Telegraph, was killed yesterday, near Lawrence Station, N. J., by the morning train from New-York.

The boiler of the Maumee Valley Flouring Mills, at New-Haven, Ind., exploded yesterday morning, instantly killing the proprietors, CHARLES and LEWIS LIPPER, and A. B. CARR, the engineer. Three others were seriously if not fatally injured.

GEORGE ACKERMAN, of Philadelphia, was shot in a lager-beer saloon on Monday night, by ALBERT SUTTOR, during a quarrel about a game of cards, and is in a dying condition.

Judge Barnard's Injunction.

When the Four rulers of this City have taunted the people with their powerlessness to help themselves, and sneeringly asked them "what they were going to do about it," we have always said that any citizen who took the trouble to move the Courts, would soon find that ample means of protection and redress were easily obtainable. We have been asked what use it would be to apply to our present Judges for relief, and in answer to that we have said: "Try it; don't give up without making the attempt. If the Judges refuse to do justice, you will know whom you have to blame for the present misrule." One citizen has taken this advice—for the motion in the Supreme Court, yesterday, was, as we understand it, solely prompted by Mr. JOHN FOLEY. It was not directly the work of the new Committee of Seventy (or Safety)—still greater things, we hope, are reserved for that. The great question has been tested. It *is* possible to obtain a fair decision in New-York Courts against New-York officials. Our readers are aware that few compliments have passed between us and Judge BARNARD. We have had many passages together; but they have not been of an affectionate kind. But, if the Judge wished to disarm hostile criticism, and to stand well with his fellow-citizens, and to lay up for himself the priceless treasure of a good name, he has gone the short way to accomplish these objects. There is no power strong enough now to save TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY, and HALL; but some men might have been rash enough to throw an ineffectual shield around them. Judge BARNARD has taken a wiser course. He has considered his duty to the people, and issued an injunction which practically ties up the hands of the Ring—prevents them from issuing any more bonds, or raising new taxes, or spending any more money, except in the way and to the extent authorized by statute. In the applause of his fellow-citizens, Judge BARNARD will find a reward greater than he could possibly derive from any other source.

It will be remembered that the "Two per Cent. act," passed at the last session of the Legislature, provided that a sum not exceeding twenty-six million dollars should be raised for 1871-72, for the payment of the State tax, the interest on the public debt, and the liquidation of the current expenses of the City Government. No more money whatever was to be raised for these purposes. But what has been the course of the authorities? They spend, or propose to spend, the whole twenty-six millions on the City Government alone. The interest on the debt they intend to meet by issuing new bonds—thus creating another permanent burden for the people to carry. Moreover, they have actually issued bonds for the total sum to be raised by taxation during the present year. And even this is not all. They have raised $7,300,000 under the Consolidated Stock act, which they have applied, as Judge BARRETT explained in his singularly clear and forcible argument yesterday, "not as required by the Consolidated act, to the consolidation of the debt of the City, but to the current expenses of the government of the county." This is a distinct and undeniable violation of the law. Judge BARRETT shows that they have raised no less than $30,009,000 during the first six months of the present year. They have drawn into their coffers much more money than they were authorized to do, and they have applied it to other purposes than those which the laws specifically pointed out. It appears that still another issue of ten millions of bonds is contemplated for the Public Works Department, presided over by Mr. TWEED. On these grounds, then, an injunction was applied for to restrain the authorities from violating any further the provisions of the statute. It is shown that the defendants are personally interested in the misappropriation of the public moneys—large sums have gone to the *Transcript*, the New-York Printing Company, the Stationers' Company and the *Leader*, in all of which TWEED, CONNOLLY and HALL are largely interested. A stronger case was never submitted to any Court, and in presenting it, Judge BARRETT used language entirely suitable to the occasion. "We came here," he said, "fairly and frankly to make our application; the people claim their right, and they mean to have it. They ask but justice. We make the application on behalf of a people who have been most mercilessly robbed. I ask it also in the interest of the unhappy victims who may be induced to purchase these bonds—bonds which, if issued, as we claim, in violation of law, (and I think I am not misinterpreting the spirit of the people,) will never, never be paid; and certainly not, unless our people become as weak and pusillanimous as that of Rome in its decadence."

Mr. TWEED and his friends can show cause against this injunction next Monday, and in the meantime the City has a respite from the "merciless robbery" of which it has been the victim since the present rulers came into power. It is, we feel well assured, the beginning of the end. We, who have been accused of assailing these men with bitterness—and we are proud to be able to plead guilty to the accusation—have never asked for anything more than simple justice toward them. This they now seem likely to get. Since they have raised all the money to which they were entitled, they ought to have enough in hand to pay all current claims which are properly grounded. If they have no money in hand, they know where it has gone to, and must be made to restore it. They now have some cause to quake for the property which they have amassed out of the funds belonging to the people. It is said that they boast of having bestowed the plunder in such a way as that it cannot be recovered by its lawful owners. But they do not yet know what an irresistible force they have raised against them. The healthy flush of public indignation which they excited on the 12th of July, taught them nothing. Since then, gigantic frauds have been brought home to them. The people see a noble City given over to neglect and misgovernment of the most degraded kind, and they are obliged to submit to demand after demand upon their pockets, with no hope of cessation or abatement. It was impossible to stand this any longer. Every tax-payer, rich or poor, will breathe freely again now that the pitiless grip of the oppressor is taken from his throat. The poor have the greatest cause to rise in revolt against TWEED and his colleagues, for they are ground to the earth by the unbounded avarice which has wrung from them the money which rightfully belongs to their children. They have only to look to the more than princely wealth of TWEED, CONNOLLY and SWEENY to see what has become of their money. The long night is now vanishing, and the dawn of a happier day than we have known for a long period begins to brighten the skies. The Ring may affect to make light of the events now occurring, but their death-knell has sounded, and well will it be for them, if a retribution does not overtake them so fearful as to cause them to be remembered in after times, not only for the magnitude of their crimes, but for the solemn warning of their punishment.

California All Right.

The returns which came in very meagrely on Wednesday night, left the result in California somewhat doubtful. There can now be no question that the State has gone for the Republicans, by a decided majority. The election was for Governor and State officers, for members of the Legislature, and three members of the Forty-second Congress. Four years ago, the present Democratic Governor was elected by eight thousand majority. The next year, on a heavy vote—a total of 108,660—Gen. GRANT carried the State by only 506. The year after that, 1869, the vote fell back to about seventy thousand, the Republicans losing some 24,000, and the Democrats some 23,000, the Democratic majority remaining over eight thousand. This showed no material variation in the strength of the parties. This year also, the vote is reported as light, but the Republican majority is estimated at from three thousand to five thousand. NEWTON BOOTH, the Republican candidate, has carried San Francisco County, which two years ago gave 1,963 Democratic majority on the Judicial ticket, and 1,880 on the Congressional ticket, by more than one thousand majority. The probability is very strong, therefore, that we have reversed the complexion of the Congressional delegation which in the last Congress stood two Democrats and one Republican.

This result is profoundly encouraging. It is better than the most sanguine had expected. It is the more significant since the canvass in California was conducted squarely on the character of the two parties. In regard to local issues—the grant of land to railroad corporations and hostility to Chinese immigration—the professions of the two parties were nearly identical. The broad difference between them was one of general spirit and purpose. Each party was led by a representative man. HAIGHT, Democrat, is the Oakey Hall of California, adroit, tricky, pretentious and unscrupulous. BOOTH, Republican, is a man of character and sense. The Democrats worked the national issues desperately, and the Republicans met them promptly and fully. The victory, therefore, shows that the people of California are satisfied with the National Administration and willing to trust their own State to the party which that Administration honestly and intelligently represents.

The whole Reform Municipal ticket is elected, with the trifling exception of Recorder and one Supervisor. This is encouraging. It was the result of a resolute combination of the honest men of both parties against precisely the same kind of corruption that challenges the people of New-York to overthrow it here. Every such movement is a solid advantage for good government in all cities, and an encouragement to like efforts wherever they are demanded.

The Fulton Ferry-House Dispute.

Brooklyn has been very much excited for a week past over the question of the Union Ferry-house at the foot of Fulton-street. The Union Ferry Company, in building its new and rather good-looking ferry-house, has occupied a strip of ground some thirty-five feet wide at one end, and fifteen feet at the other, extending along the front of its building, and lying beyond the ground occupied by the old sheds. The ground embraced in this strip is claimed by the Brooklyn authorities to belong to the city. When the Ferry Company had progressed with its building far enough to show how much ground it was meant to cover, a clerk in the Street Commissioner's office, in the absence of his superior, who was seeking relief from his arduous labors in the country, sent a curt note to the President of the Ferry Company, telling him that measures would be taken to stop the erection of the building unless some "authority and right" for the Company's occupation of the disputed ground was immediately produced. The President of the Ferry Company is a gentleman of a good deal of dignity, of the value of which he entertains a pretty high appreciation. So, instead of replying to the letter, and removing an obstacle, then, of no magnitude, but which, now, is great enough to create a good deal of unpleasant feeling, he referred it to the lawyers of the corporation, and they advised that the Company could not, with propriety, take any notice of such a missive. The little game of punctilio thus inaugurated, was maintained for several weeks, and finally resulted in a highly rhetorical "opinion" from the Corporation Counsel, Mr. WM. C. DEWITT, to the effect that the stately wooden structure of the Ferry Company must come down.

This "opinion," which, for pure vacuity, clothed in ambitious phrases, would compare favorably with Jack Bunsby's best, proceeds on the theory that the occupation of the land in question was a piece of unsupported assumption by the Company. In point of fact, however, though the Company has been ludicrously punctilious in its treatment of the question, its conduct has a very substantial claim in law for its basis, and that claim is made not by the Ferry Company, but by the lessor of the Ferries—the Corporation of New-York. This City claims to own and to have leased to the Ferry Company, the ground in question under a title dating as far back as the Dongan Charter, and its officials plainly declare that it will defend any proceedings brought to compel the Ferry Company to vacate. When Mr. ROBERT FUREY, Street Commissioner of Brooklyn, therefore, proceeds to lay the axe to the timbers of the ferry-house, as he is counseled to do by his legal adviser, he will find himself face to face not only with a very stiff-necked and perverse Board of Directors, but also with the Government of this City. The result will doubtless be a compromise. The ferry-house will not be pulled down; the Company will "rise to explain," and, if it is sensible, to apologise for discourtesy in the past; and the occupancy of the ground will be strengthened by a lease for nominal rent for a term of years from the City of Brooklyn, the City of New-York consenting.

The Brighton Poisoning Case.

The trial of CHRISTIANA EDMUNDS, charged with attempting to poison EMILY BEARD, at Brighton, England, has lately begun. We described, on Sunday, the general features of the imputed crime, the chief of which consisted in the administration of fatal drugs by mixing them with anonymous gifts of sweetmeats. On Aug. 24, the accused was brought before the Court, and the opening testimony against her was duly arrayed. Miss EDMUNDS is said to be a lady of fortune, tall, fair, handsome, and extremely prepossessing in demeanor. She lives with her mother in Gloster-place, Brighton, and being well known in society, the case has naturally caused a profound sensation.

It appears that, only a week before Miss EDMUNDS was arraigned, the Chief Constable of Brighton, Mr. GEORGE WHITE, advertised in the local newspapers offering a reward for certain information. Some ill-disposed person had sent parcels of fruit, cakes and sweets, which were found to contain poison, to different families residing in Brighton, and a hundred dollars were offered to whoever whould furnish means for apprehending and convicting the offender. On subsequent information, Miss EDMUNDS was arrested. The attempt upon Mrs. BEARD was but one among others. Six parcels were sent to as many different females living in Brighton, some by post and some by railway train. Several people ate of the contents and had suffered more or less from poison; but, happily, so far no one had died. The analysis of one of the parcels, at the date of last accounts, showed the presence of a quantity of arsenic; but the analysis of Dr. LETHEBY, to whom most of the poisoned articles were submitted, had not yet been received. Strange to say, Miss EDMUNDS herself received one of the noxious packets, and took pains to inform the Police that it had made her very ill; a circumstance which, during the initiatory proceedings, seems to have told against her. At all events, on the preliminary examination, the Magistrate refused to accept bail. The present sent to Mrs. BEARD was a plum cake. Fortunately the lady did not partake of it. Two of her servants, however, did, and they were both made unwell. Suspicion attached to Miss EDMUNDS because, some time before, she had given chocolate to Mrs. BEARD, and the latter was ill afterward. Early in the evidence it transpired that Miss EDMUNDS had written a number of letters—beginning in the middle of 1869—to Dr. BEARD, the husband of Mrs. BEARD. The precise character of this correspondence was not specified at first, but as Dr. BEARD testified that, three weeks before, he met the prisoner and said to her, "This correspondence must cease, it is not good for either of us," its nature may be conjectured. Dr. BEARD spoke to Miss EDMUNDS soon after it occurred, about the chocolate poisoning. He had secret suspicions but could not prove anything. Hence, he alluded to the matter in a trivial way "to see what he could make of it." He spoke incidentally about the spectroscope as insuring the discovery of the minutest atom of poison in the animal tissues. Miss EDMUNDS promptly made response that she, too, had been made unwell by eating the chocolate. Dr. BEARD, little impressed by this, and "feeling that she had attempted to poison his wife" flatly told her as much. "She was very indignant, and she and her mother called upon witness the following morning to expostulate with him." As he could prove nothing, Dr. BEARD withdrew the charge. It was distinctly understood at the time that, unless he retracted, an action would probably be brought against him. Notwithstanding this, Miss EDMUNDS soon after recommenced to write to the doctor letters full of expressious of passionate endearment.

The incriminating testimony is meant to prove, that the accused bought or otherwise procured the various poisons used, and afterward prepared and sent them; and it is undeniable that matters, so far, have a very black look for Miss EDMUNDS. There is abundant proof that poisons were obtained from chemists on forged orders from other dealers; and a boy named ADAM MAY, on his own evidence and that of one Mrs. COLE, who saw him and Miss EDMUNDS together, is shown to have been the bearer of such forged orders from the accused to the chemist. Another witness, an apothecary named GARRETT, swears that he has known Miss EDMUNDS for four years; that she, however, described herself to him as a Mrs. Wood; that on the 28th of March last she asked him to sell her a small quantity of strychnine, to destroy cats which infested her garden; that he at first declined, but subsequently agreed to let her have it if she would bring a witness known both to her and to him; that this was done in the person of a Mrs. STONE; and that afterward he sold her more strychnine, on two occasions, and on the same terms. Mrs. STONE was a neighboring milliner, from whom Miss EDMUNDS had simply bought a vail, and then asked her to be a witness, as described. Such are the main points adduced for the prosecution. Yet we are bound to remember, that one side is good only until the other is heard, and Miss EDMUNDS may be exonerated after all. Her behavior is described as being thoroughly self-possessed and confident, and as showing not the slightest signs of tribulation at the terrible position in which she is placed.

The Duty of the Hour.

The temper in which our citizens have entered into the agitation for reform is one which all true men throughout the State would do well to adopt. The issue in this City is that which the State must take up also. It is not merely a question of the property rights of our citizens, although these have been grossly violated. It is not a question of mere stealing in any form. It is a question of the right of the people of the State to govern themselves. The corrupt Ring that has stolen and squandered millions of money in the City of New-York has been enabled, by the use of its plunder, and by unparalleled fraud in elections, to rob the entire State of all but the semblance of republican government. The Legislature of the State, the representative of the sovereign people, has been rendered an absolute nullity. The State has, for two years, no more been governed by the people through their representatives, than it would have been had PETER B. SWEENY been an arbitrary King. Indeed, it may be fairly said that the management of political affairs has been far more despotic, far more injurious and dangerous than the most arbitrary of monarchs would have dared to make it. The small but powerful cabal in this City which has had its own way in the State, ever since it stole the Legislature by election frauds, has wielded unlimited power without a particle of that responsibility which in a recognized monarchy is felt by the sovereign. TWEED, SWEENY, HALL and CONNOLLY have owned no accountability to the people, and their voice has controlled the Legislature and Executive, and partly the Judiciary, with no reference whatever to the wishes or opinions of the citizens. Their rule has been even worse than this; for they have openly, and without shame or scruple, consulted the passions of the lawless and the violent, as we all saw on the 12th of July.

Whether, then, Tammany shall be overthrown, and the sources of its evil power be broken up, is a matter that concerns all citizens in the State. And it concerns them more than any other question which can possibly be affected by their action in the coming election. This is so true that any act or word which tends to confuse the mind and will of the people on this one point is utterly unjustifiable, no matter from whom it comes. The voters must be left to choose a Legislature for the one purpose of repealing the present charter of New-York City, and replacing it by one which puts the Government of the City practically and effectively in the hands of its own people. We are aware that the State Senate chosen this Fall will, before its term expires, be required to participate in the election of a United States Senator. But it will first be required to act on the question of the destruction of Tammany rule, and that duty is by far the more important of the two.

There are many reasons why the public mind should be concentrated upon the single purpose of uprooting the power of the Tammany Ring. We have frequently enumerated and urged those which relate to this City, and to the State. But there are others that relate to the whole Union. The success of Tammany in evading the now overwhelming wish and purpose of the people to punish it for its outrages would be a national disgrace and a national disaster. It would certainly give the Ring an immense power in the National Convention of the Democratic Party. If TWEED and his co-conspirators could prove their ability to breast triumphantly the storm raised by the exposure of their frauds, their now evil repute would be a tower of strength to them. They would compel their party to yield obedience to claims, fortified by such an unheard-of success. If we cannot now overthrow the Ring, we may well despair of doing so when it has had another year's lease of power and plunder, and when it will have gained a reputation of impregnability.

In this City the movement is proceeding energetically on precisely the right basis. It is a combination of Republicans and Democrats, of Germans and Americans, of men known and unknown in politics, for the single purpose of driving corruption from the seat of power. In the language of the organ of the German Democrats, the *Staats Zeitung*, "*a common interest has brought them together.*" That interest is common also to all enemies of corruption in the whole State. Let it act everywhere in the same way.

MINOR TOPICS.

The chief conclusions of the Attorney-General's able and exhaustive opinion on the subject of the constitutional difficulties in the way of civil service reform will be found in the following passages: "The appointments now vested in the Courts and in the heads of Departments could be transferred by Congress to the President, and he could appoint according to the result of a competitive test, testified to by an Examining Board. * * * In short, the test of a competitive examination may be resorted to in order to inform the conscience of the appointing power, but cannot be made legally conclusive upon that power against its own judgment and will." "Though the appointing power alone can designate an individual for an office, either Congress, by direct legislation, or the President, by authority derived from Congress, can prescribe the qualifications, and require that the designation shall be made out of a class of persons ascertained by proper tests to have those qualifications, and it is not necessary that the judges in the tests should be chosen by the appointing power." Here is the path of further legislation pretty clearly defined, and a little sincerity and resolution are all that is necessary to follow it up.

A very strong and able article from yesterday's *Evening Post* will be found in our columns today. It depicts our City rulers in their proper colors, and uses language very similar to that which we have often employed, and for which we have sometimes been gravely censured—but no more of that. Let us not recall past differences. The work before us calls for united energies and action; and it is a work so grand and noble that it might well stimulate the dullest man to take part in it. We entreat our fellow-citizens to give ear to the earnest appeal of the *Post*.

An instance of that brutality which seems to be characteristic of many of the deck-hands on the Fulton ferry-boats, occurred on the *Mineola*, on its 9:20 trip from Brooklyn, last night. A little boy, scarcely bigger than the violin from which he was drawing doleful sounds, was seized by a tall, hulking fellow and, with a kick, driven from the ladies' cabin. The lad's agility saved him from the full effects of the blow. The deck-hand, when remonstrated with by a passenger, merely muttered that it "was not half what the boy deserved." The lad's violation of a standing rule of the Company, of course, justified his expulsion from the cabin, but it by no means justified the cowardly brutality with which it was effected. Possibly the officers of the Company may be enabled to ascertain who the offender is, and may be able to prevent a repetition of such censurable conduct in future on the part of any of their servants. If so, they certainly will receive the commendation of passengers, to whom such cruelty forms by no means a pleasing incident of the trip.

We are pleased to learn from the *Evening Post* that the suspicions of our correspondent with regard to the payment of the interest on the City deposits into the Treasury by the Chamberlain were unfounded. It appears that the interest for the years 1868 and 1870, at least, were so paid and credited to the City. It would be fortunate for the City if other suspicions with regard to the acts of our officials, which the withholding of the Controller's reports has encouraged in the public mind, were equally without foundation. Men who persist in concealing information to which the people are entitled cannot complain if they are occasionally suspected of frauds of which they are not guilty, especially when frauds of far greater magnitude have been proved against them.

Good news comes to us from Siam, in spite of the hard things that have been said of the King of that country. Whether instigated to such a course by the example of the barbarians of the West or not, the Monarch has resolved to set free all the slaves in his realms. The perpetual abolition of slavery will therefore take place in Siam on the 1st of January, 1872. A tax is to be laid by way of remunerating owners for the compulsory manumission, and the experiment of free labor will be made in still another country of the world. It is announced, moreover, that the King is laying out many new roads and building many fine bridges, with intent to develop the varied internal resources of the country. The proposed visit of His Majesty to Calcutta is understood to relate to his projected improvements, which will be pushed forward with great vigor on his return.

A Tennessee railroad recently gave out tickets to its servants, on which was printed a stipulation that the company should not be held responsible for personal injury from whatever cause. Similar tickets are issued under like circumstances by a number of the roads in the country. The New-York Central and Hudson River give them to persons in charge of stock freighted over their roads. Outside of this State these stipulations are not worth the paper they are printed on. The Courts have everywhere held that they are arguments in plain contravention of public policy, as tending to encourage negligence in common carriers. In New-York, however, according to the Albany *Law Journal*, the Court of last resort has decided that such stipulations may be enforced. The sooner, therefore, they are prohibited by statute, the better. The temptations to criminal negligence are already far too strong for the weak natures of railway officials, and it is not advisable to release them from responsibility in even the most exceptional cases.

The Boston *Advertiser* quotes with admiring approbation the following paragraph from the St. Louis *Westliche Post*:

"We are for the elevation of moral tone in our public life, and insist that only those men shall be put into the high offices of the Republic of whom there is no question but that, by their principles, their examples and their official usefulness, they will tend to ennoble the public life."

To which the *Advertiser* adds:

"The open declaration of such a principle of political duty would be of great service, but a peculiar feature of this matter is that every voter can, by his personal and immediate act, put it in practice."

When we remember that this hint is given in the State where BUTLER is nominated by himself for Governor, the point becomes very plain.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes of the Season.

A grand entertainment will be given at Terrace Garden this evening, the occasion being the farewell benefit-night of M. L. G. JULLIEN. ....Mr. CARL ROSA has engaged Herr THEODORE WACHTEL, and that artist will be brought out in a series of representations to commence at the Stadt Theatre on Sept. 18....Miss PAULINE CANISSA returns to New-York in a very few days. She will probably appear first in German opera....They really do manage things better in Boston. Mr. A. P. PECK'S "popular concerts" at the Music Hall will begin this week, the rate of admission being only twenty-five cents, and the names of Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG and Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS heading a long list of capital artists to be applauded during the series.

Mysterious Murder of the New-York Clerk in Hoboken.

The inquest upon the body of ALEXANDER WITHERS, the young English clerk, who was found in the Hudson River, near Hoboken, on Sunday morning, began yesterday evening, in Hoboken. It was proved that he was last seen on Thursday night at 11 o'clock, by two sisters named MCGOOKIN, who, with their brother, keep a somewhat suspicious house and bar-room on the outskirts of Hoboken. The fatal wound in the head which appeared upon WITHERS' body when found, and the fact that he was known to have had about him money belonging to his employers, which was not found on the body, leaves little doubt that he was first murdered, then robbed and thrown into the river. It will hardly be believed that because the deceased man spent a night just before his death at a disreputable house with a party of Aldermen and other officials of Hoboken, there is a concerted scheme afoot to suppress all evidence which can bring that fact to light. This, however, is the fact, and it rendered the proceeding in the inquest yesterday little more than a farce.

THE NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

The State Convention at Trenton—Mr. Walsh, of Newark, Nominated for Governor—The Other Candidates to Support Him—A Sensible Platform Adopted.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, Sept. 7, 1871.

The Republican State Convention was held today, and business was promptly transacted.

In spite of the sanguine hope of Mr. WALSH'S supporters, his nomination was by no means a certainty. In fact, the general sentiment was at first decidedly in favor of Gen. KILPATRICK. Mr. DAVIDSON had many adherents, and was looked upon by the party of "outs" as their best leader. Col. SCOVEL also had sanguine hopes, and was warmly supported by West New-Jersey. Things were greatly mixed at the beginning, and there was even talk of springing new men upon the Convention. Throughout Wednesday evening, and far into the night, the chief adherents of the various candidates for nomination held caucuses, and the wildest rumors were flying through the town. First it was stated that a compact had been formed between SCOVEL and DAVIDSON, and again a cry would be raised that KILPATRICK had joined forces with Mr. WALSH. KILPATRICK was backed by the solid men of New-Jersey. He had Essex County to a delegate, with the exception of the men from Newark, who were reported greatly divided. The total number of delegates was 917, and the number necessary for nomination was 459. The strength of WALSH was supposed to be 370, and that of KILPATRICK 300. DAVIDSON had the unanimous support of Union County, but in other districts his name was seldom mentioned. SCOVEL was backed chiefly by Camden County, but hoped for the vote of the West Jersey delegation, because West Jersey had elected no Governor since the days of STRATTON, in 1843. But he seriously injured his slight prospects by distributing an address to the Republicans of New-Jersey, filled with attacks upon the candidates from Newarkand that clique.

The friends of DAVIDSON relied mostly on the presumption that WALSH would make a bad fight against the Democracy, and though this was purely gratuitous, yet it was so often asserted, that it began to have its effect. But this was not in favor of DAVIDSON but of KILPATRICK, whose general popularity was undeniably great, while his local influence was perhaps inferior to DAVIDSON'S, and certainly much less than that of WALSH. There were also two outsiders, MAHLON HUTCHISON, who was expected to get a complimentary vote from the Burlington delegates, and JOHN TORREY, of New-Egypt, who was backed by the seven delegates of Ocean County.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. SHIPMAN, who proposed TOM MCCARTER as temporary chairman, which was agreed to. But he was not present, so Gen. THOS. B. VAN BUREN was elected in his stead. VAN BUREN made a stirring address, which was warmly applauded. But there was too much work in prospect to allow time for long speeches.

Mr. BELVILLE, of Newton, was appointed temporary Secretary, and the delegations presented their member for the Committee on Permanent Organization, which process developed the fact that Hudson County was anything but harmonious. Pending the battle between the townships of this county, a Committee on Resolutions and another on Rules were appointed. The meeting then adjourned until 2½ o'clock.

When the Convention reassembled, at 2½ o'clock, Hon. Mr. BETTLE was made permanent Chairman, and the usual long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries elected. The rules being adopted, the serious business of the Convention began by the nominations. Atlantic led off with WALSH. Bergen followed with DAVIDSON, WALSH and KILPATRICK, and then the others followed, Hudson County nominating KILPATRICK, WALSH and DAVIDSON. The nominations for Walsh were the most numerous, but the applause was for KILPATRICK. There was hardly a county that was unanimous for any one, except Sussex, which was for KILPATRICK. Essex County, after mature deliberation, presented a dozen nominees, and was derisively cheered. Gen. HOXSEY got up to second the nomination of Gen. KILPATRICK, and commenced a formidable speech, which was repeatedly interrupted, until the Chairman was compelled to interfere, and the speaker succeeded only in greatly damaging his candidate. After some confusion and considerable talk balloting was commenced. The first ballot gave:

Cornelius Walsh	450½	Marcus L. Ward	15
John Davidson	202½	Theodore Little	22
Gen. Kilpatrick	179	Elston Marsh	2
Cortland Parker	2	John Hill	1

Eight hundred and ninety-three votes were cast, but as the full number to be cast was 917, it required 459 to elect a Governor. On the second ballot Mr. WALSH was elected by a vote of 756.

This announcement was received with cheers, and the nomination was then made unanimous. About forty people immediately commenced speaking to the Chair, who adroitly nodded to the band to strike up. A committee was appointed to announce the fact to the nominee, and the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions was instructed to read the resolutions, which were as follows:

Resolved, That the Republicans of New-Jersey, by their representatives assembled in State Convention, at Trenton, Sept. 7, 1871, renew to each other, and to the country at large, their pledges of fidelity to the National Republican Party, for the faithful completion of its unfinished work.

Resolved, That the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, embodying the principles of the equality of all men before the law, is not only just in theory, but is ennobling in practice, and we will, by all lawful means, oppose any attempt to blot it from the grand record of our country's progress.

Resolved, That the Republican Party is now, as heretofore, pledged to economy in the expenditure of the public money; to good faith in the payment of the public debt; to the careful fostering of all branches of trade and industry; to wholesome laws, a pure and learned Judiciary, and an upright administration of the Government, both State and National.

Resolved, That by the unprecedented reduction of the national debt; by the large reduction of interest upon the public loans, and the restoration of the national credit in all the markets of the world; by the wise and happy adjustment of the late threatening controversy with Great Britain; by its honest, straightforward policy, and its high patriotic spirit, the National Administration is entitled to our warmest commendation and active support.

Resolved, That we are heartily in favor of such a reform of the civil service as shall make appointments to public office dependent upon fitness and character, and allow removals for cause only.

Resolved, That the great facilities for foreign commerce afforded by the capacious and safe harbor of the State upon the Hudson River, facilities which oceanic steam-ship lines, in the rapidly-growing commerce of the country, are beginning to appreciate, demand, and should receive, national recognition, by the erection of Jersey City into a port of entry, and the establishment there of an independent Custom-house.

Resolved, That the liberal provision made by the last State Legislature for the cause of education, looking as it does to the care and culture of every child in the State, thus giving evidence that the Republican Party now is, and hereafter proposes to be, devoted to the elevation of the masses and the universal diffusion of light and knowledge, of education and morality, has our most cordial approbation; and we commend this policy to the favorable consideration of our fellow-citizens, of all classes and conditions, as eminently fit to place the State in the very front rank of her sisters of the Union.

Resolved, That the present system of special and private legislation is the source, not only of unnecessary expense to the State and the public, but also of legislative corruption, and this Convention therefore declares itself in favor of the passage of a general law of incorporation, and of the abolition, as far as practicable, of all special and private legislation.

Resolved, That we pledge our united and hearty support to the resolutions and candidate presented today to the suffrages of the people of New-Jersey, and we will do our utmost to secure the approval of the one and the election of the other.

These resolutions were approved and adopted with loud acclamations. Shortly afterward Mr. WALSH arrived, and was introduced to the assembly. He stated that he was deeply honored by being chosen as their standard-bearer, though in his opinion the success of the Republican Party was not dependent on the man who bore the flag. The nomination had not been sought by him, and to him it was doubly grateful for that reason, and because he was not bound by any combination, clique, or party. He thought more of the Republican Party than ever, because no gentleman had attempted to bind him to any interest.

At the close of Mr. WALSH'S speech loud cries were raised for Mr. DAVIDSON, who advanced, and in a manly speech thanked his supporters for the honor they had done him. He approved heartily the choice of the Convention, and pledged his word to fight for Mr. WALSH'S election as if it was his own. The straightforward, earnest manner of his address won him great favor, and the handshaking between himself and the successful candidate was the signal for renewed cheering. Gen. VAN BUREN and JONATHAN DIXON then made short telling speeches, followed by Mr. SCOVEL, whose hearty indorsement of the successful nominee was received with decided approbation. Last came Gen. KILPATRICK, who also indorsed Mr. WALSH, and promised his support, but he showed great irritation at his defeat, and his speech, though eloquent, was hardly what was expected of so gallant a soldier.

GENERAL NEWS.

Commissioner Gurney's Instructions from His Government.

Fearful Peril and Sufferings of a Shipwrecked Crew.

Continued Reports of Coolness Between France and Italy.

Three Men Killed by a Boiler Explosion in Indiana.

Dreadful Murder of Three Little Children by Their Mother.

Mr. Akerman's Opinion on the Civil Service Commission.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Recorder Gurney on the Treaty of Washington—His Instructions—Fearful Sufferings of the Survivors of a Wreck.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Recorder GURNEY, who is about to sail for the United States as Commissioner under the Treaty of Washington, replied today at some length to an address presented to him by the people of Southampton. He remarked that he hailed the treaty with satisfaction and delight. He was not going to Washington as the advocate of British or the opponent of American claims. He had been instructed by his Government to treat all claims alike. The question of amount was unimportant. It was better to pay any sum than to raise even a suspicion of unfairness. Mr. GURNEY paid a compliment to his colleagues upon the Commission and said he was sanguine that their labors would be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

News was received today at the Admiralty from the crew of Her Majesty's steam transport *Megeara*, which was recently wrecked on the desert island of St. Paul, in the Indian Ocean. Eight of them were seriously ill, and the others were prostrate from exposure and want of food. The most intense desire for relief is expressed by the sufferers.

FRANCE.

The Relations With Italy—A Letter From the Papal Cabinet.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 7.—The *Patrie* announces that the Chevalier NIGRA, the Italian Envoy, read, today, to the Count DE REMUSAT, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, a dispatch from the Cabinet of Rome favorable to the preservation of friendship between the two nations.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Chevalier NIGRA, the Italian Ambassador, will soon be replaced. There are still persistent rumors of a coolness between the French and Italian Governments.

Debate in the Assembly on the Seat-of-Government Question—The Assembly Protecting Itself.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 7.—There was an animated debate in the Assembly today upon the bill introduced by M. RAVINEL, providing for the return of the Assembly to Paris. The reporter of the Committee, M. CEZANNE, said the object of the bill was decentralization, which he claimed would insure order and safety, and cited as examples thereof the cases of America and Russia. M. M. LOUIS BLANC and LEON LEVY warmly advocated the cause of Paris, and warned the Assembly that Paris, in ceasing to be the capital of France, would become the capital of riots. The discussion upon the clauses of the bill will be held to-morrow. The Prefects have received orders to close the country taverns, in case petitions are signed therein for the dissolution of the Assembly, and to annul all resolutions of municipalities aiming at the same object.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

No Treaty Signed at Gastein—Deliberations at Salzburg—Portraits of Eugenie and Napoleon not to be Removed.

VIENNA, Sept. 7.—It is stated positively that no treaty will be signed at Gastein. A dispatch from Salzburg says that Austria and Germany will consider each question jointly as it arises, and that Russia is not mentioned in connection with the combined attitude of the two Powers. It is added that Austria and Germany have resolved to oppose the machinations of the International Society.

SALZBURG, Sept. 7.—After dinner yesterday Prince BISMARCK and Count VON BEUST held a protracted conversation. The story that the portraits of NAPOLEON and EUGENIE are to be removed from the Castle of Salzburg is authoritatively stated to be false.

INDIANA.

Terrible Explosion of a Mill-Boiler—Three Men Killed and Others Wounded—Three Children Murdered by an Insane Mother.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 7.—A fearful boiler explosion occurred this morning at the Maumee Valley Flouring Mills, located in New-Haven, Ind., by which the proprietors, CHARLES and LEWIS L. EPPER, brothers, and A. B. CARR, the engineer, were horribly mangled and instantly killed and three others seriously if not fatally injured. The mill is a total wreck, causing a loss of $12,000. The supposed origin of the disaster was low water in the boiler.

At Wabash, Ind., yesterday, a widow, named FINLEY, murdered her three children, aged nine, and seven years and four months respectively. The two eldest had their throats terribly lacerated with a butcher-knife. The youngest had its brains dashed out with a stone. When arrested the murderess was sitting on a wood-pile toying with the bloody knife. She is supposed to be insane. A Coroner's examination is now going on. It is the most horrible murder ever perpetrated in this section.

THE OARSMEN AT SARATOGA.

Gathering Visitors—The Crews Practicing—Mr. Morrissey's Dictum on the Character of the Race.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 7.—A tremendous rush of visitors is expected to-morrow from the New-York direction. Several hundred arrived today from Canada and the North. The crews have all been out today, both in the morning and afternoon, and their work has been closely watched and criticised by several hundred of the betting fraternity, who are on the look-out for a few points. The WARD brothers are, without doubt, the favorites, a position which is fully warranted by their magnificent physique, and the steady, graceful manner in which they do their work. There has been no regular betting so far, and the market price will not be known until Dr. UNDERWOOD has sold a few pools to-morrow evening at the Grand Union. The race will certainly be pulled on its merits, and Mr. MORRISSEY, in speaking to the crews explained very forcibly that the best crew, whether English or American, were to win this race, and any attempt at fraud would meet with no mercy. The Renforth crew are working very well and have a great many admirers, who fancy their stroke very much. The Biglin boys have also a number of friends from New-York and Pittsburg, who maintain that this crew is safe to win, and that they would have won the Halifax regatta if they had not been so unfortunate as to run into a sunken stake. The Taylor-Winship men are working well, but yet there appears to be a want of uniformity in their stroke that has an ugly appearance. This crew has accepted the challenge of the Paris crew of St. John, to row for $5,000 at Springfield. The Pittsburg men are also doing well, and the heavy-weight veterans from Dutchess County are sparing no efforts in making themselves fit to do their work gallantly on Saturday afternoon. The single scull race on Monday will be the finest affair of the kind ever rowed, embracing such a field as Kelly, Chambers, Sadler, Bagnall, Coulter, Ellis Ward, Gil. Ward, John Biglin and several others. COMMODORE.

Sale of Pools for the Race in This City.

Pools were sold last night at No. 1,187 Broadway on the great four-oared boat-race which comes off this afternoon at Saratoga, and for which the following crews are entered: Taylor-Winship and Tyne, England; Biglin and Ward Brothers, New-York; McKee, Pittsburg; the Poughkeepsie, the Buffalo and Pryor, Halifax. The order in which the crews are enumerated gives the position in the betting as the pools sold show:

Taylor-winship	$23	$24	$16
Biglin	20	20	6
Ward Brothers	20	16	8
Tyne	7	8	10
Field	7	7	3

Even fifties were laid freely and taken on Biglin's against Ward's for this race. There was a little done on the single-scull match also, which is to be rowed on Monday, the Tyne men being first favorites, with Taylor-Winship and Biglin's next, as named.

UTAH.

The Conflict of Authority Between Federal and Territorial Officers.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 7.—The case of United States Marshal PATRICK *vs.* Warden ROCKWOOD, and City Marshal MCALLISTER, in which the latter are charged with resisting the United States Marshal in the performance of his duty, by refusing to deliver up to him the convict KILFOYLE, is still pending before Judge HAWLEY, and excites much feeling among Mormons and Gentiles alike. Marshal PATRICK'S action was upon the Governor's order based upon a letter to PATRICK from the Attorney-General of the United States. ROCKWOOD claims that there is no authority requiring him to deliver KILFOYLE up to the United States Marshal except it be a process of the Court. The question is "who has legal authority over territorial prisoners?" Ex-Congressman FITCH spoke yesterday for the defense and some of his remarks were very offensive to the Gentiles. BUSKIN then spoke for the complainant.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

Opinion of Attorney-General Akerman on the Civil Service Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1871.

The following has just been made public by the Attorney-General:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1871.

The President:

SIR: You have called for my opinion upon certain questions presented by the body known as the Civil Service Commission. That Commission has been appointed under the ninth section of the act of Congress, passed March 3, 1871, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1872, and for other purposes, which is as follows: That the President of the United States be, and he is, hereby authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as will best promote the efficiency thereof; and to ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge and ability for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter; and for this purpose the President is authorized to employ suitable persons to conduct said inquiries, to prescribe their duties, and to establish regulations for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the civil service. (16 U. S. Stat. 514.) The Committee had under consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recommend to the President that all admissions to civil service of the United States, with such exceptions as may be specified, shall be determined by competitive examination, open to all applicants, who shall have satisfied such preliminary examination in regard to health, age, character and such other qualifications, excepting political and religious opinions, as may be required.

THE OBJECTION.

The objection was made that the designation of a single person for appointment by a Board not established by the constitutional appointing power, would virtually vest the appointment in a body unknown to the Constitution. My opinion is asked upon the validity of this objection. I suppose that the inquiry relates only to those public employments known as offices, for no one could seriously contend that there is a constitutional limit to the discretion of Congress in prescribing the terms of admission to such public employments as do not come within this description. I suppose, also, that the phrase, civil service, is used in distinction from the military or naval service. The objection is substantially this, that a rule, whether prescribed by Congress or by the President, in pursuance of authority given by Congress, that a vacant civil office must be given to the person who is found to stand foremost in a competitive examination, in effect makes the judges in that examination the appointing power to that office, and thus contravenes the constitutional provisions on the subject of appointments. The civil service officers, with reference to whom this question should be considered, are these: The officers, except the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President *pro tem.* of the Senate—these by article 1 of the Constitution, sections 2 and 3, are to be chosen by the bodies which they serve. Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and Judges of the Supreme Court, who are appointed by the President, after nomination to the Senate, and with the advice and consent of that body, and all other officers of the United States who are to be appointed by the President under the same conditions, except inferior officers, who, when Congress thinks proper, may be appointed by the President alone, the Courts of law or the heads of Departments. Article 11, section 2.

It was the opinion of Chief-Justice MARSHALL that these provisions covered all the officers of the United States marine. (See the United States, 2 Brockenborough's Rep., p. 101.) These provisions must be construed as excluding all other modes of appointment. The Senate and House of Representatives are to choose their respective officers. The President, with or without the consent of the Senate, the Courts of law and the heads of departments, shall appoint all the other officers.

WHAT APPOINTMENT MEANS.

These words, "choose and appoint," as used in the Constitution, are of the same signification. Confining my attention, for the sake of brevity, to the latter word, I ask, what does it mean? If to appoint is merely to do a formal act, that is, to authenticate a section not made by the appointing power, then there is no constitutional objection to the designation of officers by a competitive examination, or any other mode of selection which Congress may prescribe or authorize; but if the appointment implies an exercise of judgment and will, the officer must be selected according to the judgment and will of the persons or body in whom the appointing power is vested by the Constitution, and a mode of selection which gives no room for the exercise of that judgment and will is inadmissible. If the President in appointing a Marshal, if the Senate in appointing its Secretary, if a Court or head of a Department in appointing a clerk, must take the individual whom a Civil Service Board adjudge to have proved himself the fittest by the test of a competitive examination, and the will and judgment which determine that appointment are not the will and judgment of the President, of the Senate, of the Court, or of the head of a Department, but are the will and judgment of the Civil Service Board, and that Board is virtually the appointing power. Viewing the appointing power conferred in the Constitution as a substantial and not merely a nominal function. I cannot but believe that the judgment and will of the constitutional depository of that power should be exercised in every appointment. The power must lodge where it is, because the makers of the Constitution, after careful consideration, thought that in no other depositaries of it could the judgment and the will to make proper appointments so certainly be found, and they assigned it to the functionaries who were expected to have an adequate knowledge of men and of affairs, to have capacity for public business, and to feel responsible to conscience and to the opinion of good citizens. As a further security, they placed the power in the hands of those who would have a particular interest in using it well. If a legislative body is ill-officered, the members cannot do their work with ease or advantage; therefore, each branch of Congress chooses its officers. Without efficient servitors, a Court of law is impotent; therefore, Congress may vest appointments in Courts. The first need of the head of a Department is a body of capable and trusty assistants; therefore Congress may vest appointments in the heads of Departments. In all cases not thus provided for, the appointment is with the President, whose success in his weighty charge essentially depends on the competency of the appointees. Thus, the reasons for the constitutional provision all forbid that any judgment and will but those of the constitutional appointing power should have legal operation in the matter of appointment. The most important civil appointments are made by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. If Congress can compel the President to nominate a person selected by others, it can compel the Senate to advise and consent to that nomination. If the foremost man in the competitive test is entitled to the office, that test must be conclusive upon all whose action is required to place him in office, and, in fact, the action of all of them is merely formal, except that of the Judges in the test. But advice and consent imply an exercise of judgment and will; so does nomination, so does appointment. There is this difference, that the judgment and will of the Senate can regard only the person proposed by the President; while there is no similar constitutional limitation upon his judgment and will. But there is no right in Congress to constrain either to adopt the judgment and the will of others. Such constraint frustrates the constitutional design, that the judgment of the Senate shall revise the judgment of the President, and that the judgment of both shall concur in filling the office.

EFFECT OF COMPETITIVE TEST.

Although it might not be thought expedient to apply the competitive test, if established, to appointments in which the Senate must concur, it should be remembered that there is as much constitutional right to do so, as in the case of appointments of the other class. When the appointment of an inferior officer is vested in the President alone, his individual act accomplishes what is done by himself and the Senate together in the appointment of a superior officer, and should be as independently performed as each part of the compound process in the latter case. The appointing power may avail itself of the judgment of others as one means of information, for want of personal knowledge of candidates. It has habitually done so from the foundation of the Government. But this has been done in discretion. I see no constitutional objection to an examining board rendering no imperative judgments, but only aiding the appointing power with information. A legal obligation to follow the judgment of such a board is inconsistent with the constitutional independence of the appointing power.

PRESCRIBED QUALIFICATIONS.

The argument has been made that the unquestioned right of Congress to create officers implies a right to prescribe qualifications for them. This is admitted. But this right to prescribe qualifications is limited by the necessity of leaving scope for the judgment and will of the person or body in whom the Constitution vests the power of appointment. The parts of the Constitution which confer this power are as valid as those parts from which Congress derives the power to create, and one part should not be sacrificed to the other. An office can not be created except under the condition that it shall be filled according to the constitutional rule. The legislation of the country from an early period has been supposed to authorize a different constitutional view from that which is herein expressed. A practical construction of the Constitution by Congress, says the Supreme Court, (in Veazie Bank *vs.* Fenxoe, 8 Wallace Rep., 544,) is entitled to great consideration, and should be followed in all cases of doubt. But when a Congressional construction is consistent with the plain meaning of the Constitution as ascertained by authoritative canons, that meaning cannot be overruled by such construction how often so ever repeated. Congress has, at various times, authorized appointments, independently of the President, Courts of law, or heads of Departments, in Departmental Bureaus, in the Custom service, in the internal revenue service, in the land offices and in some other branches of the civil service. Upon this legislation, it may be observed, first, that in some of these cases, such as those of deputy-marshals and deputy clerks, the persons appointed are representatives of the officers who appoint them, and who, in some particulars, are responsible for their conduct, and perhaps it was considered by Congress that the office was substantially in the principal; second, that it was no doubt considered by Congress that some of the persons whose appointments were thus provided for were not officers in the constitutional sense of the term.

THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Many employments, now universally held to be offices, were not esteemed such at the outset, but, with the growth of the Government, were raised to that rank. Thus the force of legislative precedents is somewhat weakened, yet it cannot be denied that some of them take for granted that Congress is absolute in the matter of appointment. Such, however, is not the constitutional rule. Congress has power to distribute, at its pleasure, the appointment of inferior officers between the President, Courts of law and heads of departments: or to vest such appointments exclusively in one or two of those depositaries; but it has no power to vest appointments elsewhere, directly or indirectly. Attorney-General LEGARE says: Congress has no power whatever to vest the appointment of any employe, coming fairly within the definition of an inferior officer of the Government in any other public authority but the President, the heads of Departments or the judicial tribunals. 4 Opinions, 164. He also was of opinion that where a Customs officer is appointable by the Collector, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, this approbation is really the appointment, or else the appointment is null and void under Constitution. Ib. 164, 166. So the Supreme Court has held that a clerk appointed by the Head Assistant Treasurer, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, was appointed by the head of the Department, within the meaning of the constitutional provision on the subject of appointing power, United States *vs.* HARTWELL, 6 WALLACE, Rep. 393-4. Attorney-General SPEED thought that a provision in the Internal Revenue act of March 3, 1865, giving to Assessors the appointment of Assistant Assessors. 13 United States Statutes, 489, was clearly unconstitutional, 11 Opins. 212, and such appears to have been the opinions of Congress itself when its attention was called to the subject, for the act of Jan. 15, 1866, repealed that provision, and gave the appointment of Assistant Assessors to the Secretary of the Treasury. 14 United States Statutes, 4, I have not discussed. The statutes relating to promotion in the army and navy and the appointment of cadets. Some of the provisions of these statutes have been seriously assailed as unconstitutional, and the defense of them has been less frequently vested on the clauses in the Constitution on the subject of appointments than on the power of Congress to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces. (See report of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs April 25, 1822, Niles' Register, volume 22, page 418, debate on the civil service in the House of Representatives May 18, 1870.) Unless controlled by authority, I should not take this power to embrace the subject of appointments, and I only refer to it for the purpose of showing that the claim made for Congress in relation to military and naval appointments has been put on grounds not applicable to civil appointments. It more concerns us to ascertain what is the constitutional rule than to learn whether that rule has always been observed. Nineteen violations of the Constitution do not justify a twentieth. The present question, in its essence, is whether the appointing power belongs to Congress or to those named in the Constitution as the depositaries of that power; for, if Congress can ordain that an office shall be filled by the person whom the examiners pronounce the fittest, it can ordain that the office shall be filled by the person whom Congress judges the fittest, and may directly appoint its favorite. The constitutional aspect of the matter is not changed by the suggestion that Congress might prescribe the precepts on which the examiners should judge, for it might prescribe the principles on which itself should judge, and might vary and apply them at pleasure. The objections would not be removed by interposing the formal action of the constitutional appointing power. An enactment that the President shall appoint to a certain office the person adjudged by the examiners to be the fittest, is not different in constitutional principle from an enactment that he shall appoint John Doe to that office. In neither case are his judgment and will called into exercise. The appointment is effected in one case by the judgment and will of the examiners, under authority from Congress, and in the other case by the judgment and will of Congress. In the cases particularly propounded by the Commissioner, if the President, authorized by an act of Congress, should prescribe that the Courts and heads of Departments should always appoint the persons named by a Civil Service Board, that board would virtually be the appointing power, and that act of Congress would be the foundation of its authority. That Congress cannot give that authority I think is manifest. It has been suggested that the appointments now vested in the Courts and in the heads of Department could be transferred by Congress to the President, and that he could appoint accordingly to the result of a competitive test, testified to by an examining board. To this mode of selection, if discretionary with the President, there is no constitutional objection, and the same mode under a similar condition could be used by the various appointing powers under the present laws, it being always understood that the appointing power resorts to this test as a way of finding out the fittest person for the vacant office, and is not bound to abide by it if satisfied that the appointment of another would best serve the public interests. In short, the test of a competitive examination may be resorted to in order to inform the conscience of the appointing power, but cannot be made legally conclusive upon that power against its own judgment and will.

THE PRESIDENT'S POWER UNDER THE ACT.

The other question proposed by the Commissioners is this:

May the President, under the act by which this Board is exercised, regulate the exercise of the appointing power now vested in the heads of Departments, or in the Courts of law, so as to restrict appointments to a class of persons whose qualifications or fitness shall have been determined by an examination instituted independent of the appointing power?

My opinion is that he may. Though the appointing power alone can designate an individual for an office, either Congress, by direct legislation, or the President by authority derived from Congress, can prescribe the qualifications and require that the designation shall be made out of a class of persons ascertained by proper tests to have those qualifications, and it is not necessary that the judges in the tests should be chosen by the appointing power. Attorney-General LEGARE has given an opinion upon a question similar in principle. Discussing the subject of the appointment of Inspectors of Customs by the Treasury, he considers that it would be a fair constitutional exercise of the power of Congress to require that the Secretary should make an appointment out of a certain number of nominees proposed by a Collector. (4 Opins., 164.) The act under which the present Civil Service Commission has been organized, gives the President authority to prescribe such rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as will best promote the efficiency thereof, and this very ample authority will certainly embrace the right to require that the persons admitted into the service shall have been found qualified by competent examiners. It has been argued that a right in Congress to limit in the least the field of selection implies a right to carry on the contracting process to the designation of a particular individual; but I do not think this a fair conclusion. Congress could require that officers shall be of American citizenship, or of a certain age; that Judges shall be of the legal profession, and still leave room to the appointing power for the exercise of its own judgment and will, and I am not prepared to affirm that to go further, and require that the selection shall be made from persons found by an examining board to be qualified in such particulars as diligence, scholarship, integrity, good manners and attachment to Government, would impose an unconstitutional limitation on the appointing power. It would still have a reasonable scope for its own judgment and will.

But, it may be asked, at what point may the contrasting process stop? I confess my inability to answer. But the difficulty of drawing a line between such limitations as are and such as are not allowed by the constitution, is no proof that both classes do not exist. In Constitutional and legal inquiries, right or wrong is often a question of degree, yet it is impossible to tell precisely where, in the scale, right ceases and wrong begins. Questions of excessive bail, cruel punishments, excessive damages and reasonable doubts are familiar instances. In the matter now in question it is not supposable that Congress or the President would require of candidates for office qualifications unattainable by a sufficient number to afford ample room for choice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. S. AKERMAN, Attorney-General.

BRUTAL MURDER.

A Disturbance at Jones' Wood—A Young Man is Stabbed in Endeavoring to Preserve Order.

At about 8 o'clock last evening, in the midst of the vast throng of people dispersed about the grounds of Jones' Wood, one of the most unprovoked and brutal murders that has lately been recorded was perpetrated. In the full glare of the calcium and gas lights, at one of the refreshment stands were a number of persons, principally young men, but also a fair sprinkling of women, engaged in purchasing eatables. There was nothing to mar the peace and quiet of the hour until a gang of rather rough young fellows elbowed their way through those in advance, and helped themselves to pie and sandwiches. After eating a considerable quantity, they not only refused to pay for it, but commenced to abuse and insult the young lady attendants, uttering loud, boisterous and profane epithets, and became so demonstrative that a policeman was sent for. Three young men, wishing to avoid trouble, and save the party from arrest, endeavored to quiet the gang. While DAVID DORIAN, of the Seventh Ward, FRANK RAYMOND of Eighty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue, and WM. ROBB, of No. 12 Carmine-street, were remonstrating with them, one of the most violent of the gang rushed upon DOWAN and struck him. A general mêlée at once ensued, and in a few moments DORIAN discovered blood running from his right breast. Upon examination it was discovered that he had been stabbed. Drs. HUTCHINSON and SWAN attended him, but as he was being borne to the Station-house of the Nineteenth Precinct he expired. In the confusion the murderer and his gang escaped.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The severest gale of the season swept over Lake Erie on Wednesday night. The *Lady Franklin*, for Port Stanley, was compelled to put back to Cleveland, Ohio. The schooner *Rosa Stearns*, of Port Burwell, loaded with coal, was driven upon the stone pier and went to pieces. The crew jumped upon the pier and saved themselves.

The cholera in the Baltic provinces begins to abate. At Königsberg there were forty new cases and twenty-eight deaths on the 4th inst., and on the 5th only seventeen new cases and fifteen deaths. There has been but one fatal case at Stettin. The disease at Dantzic was sporadic.

The steamer *Leader*, from Dantzic, for Amsterdam, Holland, has been lost at sea, and so far it is not ascertained that a single person has survived. She was a freight and passenger steamer. It is feared the loss of life is heavy. Her company consisted of twenty-five officers and men.

An English vessel having been blockaded at Port-au-Prince by a Spanish man-of-war, the British Consul General has demanded explanation from the Haytien Government and damages in $5,000 for the detention of the ship. Spain is also involved.

The patents of GEORGE E. BURT, ABRAM WRIGHT and GEORGE F. WRIGHT, of Worcester, Mass., for horse powers; and of ISAAC DUNHAM, of Bridgewater, Mass., for edge-plane for trimming boot and shoe soles, have been extended.

An unknown man, in a scuffle on the canal bank at Black Rock, near Buffalo, with a younger man, on Wednesday evening, was thrown into the canal and drowned, his assailant running away and leaving him to his fate.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN and CHARLES H. MARSHALL, of New-York, have been appointed by the President as Commissioners to represent this State in the Centennial celebration of American Independence.

The Post-office Department has ordered the extension of the mail service on the Great Falls and Conway Railroad, New-Hampshire, from Union to Osipee, seventeen and a half miles.

Prince NAPOLEON declares that he was a stranger to the declaration of war against Germany. He went to Italy by order of the Emperor, who tried to array Italy and Austria against Prussia.

The Athletics played an exhibition game at Philadelphia, yesterday, with the Forest Citys of Cleveland. The game ended with the seventh inning, the Athletics winning by a score of 8 to 11.

Mrs. ALPHEUS BULL, widely known in California and Nevada, hanged herself yesterday in San Francisco, owing to temporary insanity induced by long illness.

Gov. LESLIE has appointed Gen. FAYETTE H. WAIT, Quartermaster-General of Kentucky, and commissioned Judge WILLIAM A. PRYOR as Chief-Justice, for the unexpired term of Judge ROBERTSON.

The official list of the creditors of TRYON REAKIRT, who disappeared from Philadelphia about a year ago, shows that his friends suffered to the amount of $106,500.

Gov. ODEN BOWIE was elected President of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, J. N. DUBARRY Vice-President, J. S. LEIB, Treasurer, and STEPHEN LITTLE, Secretary and Auditor.

The case against JOSEPH P. OSBORNE, a lawyer of Newark, N. J., charged with conspiring to defraud the Government of prize claims, was dismissed yesterday in Baltimore.

The application of A. P. TORRY and WILLIAM B. TILTON, of Jersey City, for an extension of their patent for door springs, has been denied.

The Carbon Oil Works, at Hamilton, Ontario, were destroyed, yesterday, by fire. The loss is estimated at $40,000; insurance, $20,000, in three New-York companies.

The Treasury Department has ordered the transfer of $300,000 in coin from San Francisco to New-York through the Bank of California.

The Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph line between New-York and Washington, with all its effects, was sold in Baltimore yesterday by the trustees for $10,000.

Arrangements are being made in Savannah on a very liberal scale for the first annual fair of the Industrial Association of Georgia. The sum of $20,000 will be offered in premiums.

The two gates in the fourth lock of the south tier of the Erie Canal, in Lockport, were washed away yesterday, and navigation for down boats will be stopped for several days.

The regatta at Montreal on the 14th inst. promises to be successful. Both the English crews will row, and it is expected that the Pryor and American crews will also compete.

The inquest in the Revere Railroad accident was closed yesterday by the reception of additional but unimportant testimony. The verdict will probably be rendered on Saturday.

The Cold Spring race-course, over which *Goldsmith Maid* made her famous time yesterday, was measured yesterday, and found to be sixty-nine feet more than a mile in length.

A national Conference is to be held at Birmingham, England, beginning Nov. 28, to consider the necessity of reform in the composition and powers of the House of Lords.

A dispatch from Limerick, Ireland, announces the arrest for debt of Mr. BUTT, the "Home Rule" candidate for Parliament from that city.

The journals of Antwerp are loud in praise of the gallant action of the crew of the United States steamer *Juniata*, in rescuing a boat's crew of twelve persons capsized in the Scheldt.

Twenty-six of the most prominent citizens of Spartanburg County, S. C., say they have heard nothing of the outrages Senator SCOTT spoke of in his communication to the President.

Two mills of the West Boylston Manufacturing Company, in Oakdale, Mass., were burned yesterday, with two dwelling-houses and two barns. Total loss, $175,000; insurance, $121,000.

JOHN EVERHART was run over and killed on the Reading (Penn.) Railroad, on Wednesday night.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £228,0 0. The total amount is £24,816,138.

The camp of the Second Regiment, at Dover, N. J., is most successful. Hundreds of persons have visited it.

Assistant Secretary of State HUNTER is in charge of the business of the Department during the absence of Secretary FISH.

HORACE GREELEY left Milwaukee for Zanesville yesterday, and will call on Chief-Justice CHASE at Waukesha.

M. GIPENBOIS, a Communist, has been sentenced by the Court-martial to deportation and confinement in a fortress.

The house-carpenters' strike in Berlin still continues. Large numbers of carpenters have left the city.

The report that the negotiations for the evacuation of France had met with difficulties, is pronounced false.

The editors of *La Vérite* and *L'Avenir* have been sentenced to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs each,

Three deaths from yellow fever occurred within the past twenty-four hours in Charleston, S. C.

THOMAS MCDONALD and JAMES ELLIS, well-known citizens of Halifax, N. S., were drowned there from a sail-boat today.

The strikes among the workmen in Brussels, Belgium, are in process of settlement,

It is expected that the Russian Grand Dukes will meet M. THIERS at Cherbourg.

The Athletics will play the White Stockings at Boston, on Saturday.

The Turkish Grand Vizier is not dead, but lies in an extremely critical condition.

The corner-stone of the State Normal School at Kirkville, Mo., was laid on Wednesday.

Queen VICTORIA is steadily improving.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen since Wednesday night at the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations. The high pressure on Lake Michigan has moved eastward, and the low barometer in Georgia has risen somewhat and moved but little to the north-east and east. The pressure is now rapidly rising throughout the Middle and Eastern States. The temperature has fallen decidedly in this latter region, and less so very generally east of the Mississippi. Rain and cloud are confined to the immediate Carolina coast. Elsewhere clear weather is reported. Increasing northerly winds prevail from Wisconsin to Missouri.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather is probable for Friday very generally east of the Mississippi, with falling temperature from Carolina to Lake Huron and eastward. The disturbance on the South Atlantic coast will probably diminish in intensity. An area of low barometer, with southerly winds and threatening weather, will probably develop from Iowa to Lake Huron.

CALIFORNIA REDEEMED.

Complete Republican Victory Throughout the State.

Mr. Booth's Majority for Governor About Four Thousand.

The Republican Legislative and Municipal Ticket in San Francisco Elected—A Republican Successor to Senator Cole Insured.

Private Advices Received in Washington—The Next Senatorial Vacancy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Private dispatches received here today confirm the news that California has elected the Republican ticket by a decided majority. There is still some doubt as to the Legislature, on which the political complexion of the next Senator depends. The general result, however, is accepted with great pleasure by Republicans, and was totally unanticipated by the Democrats. It is the first reliable straw showing which way the wind will blow in 1872.

Complete Republican Victory—Probable Election of the Entire Congressional Delegation—The State Republican by 4,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The Republicans are certain in election a Senator to succeed Mr. COLE. COUGHLAN, Republican, is elected to Congress in the Third, and SARGENT, Republican, in the Second District. The Republicans have an even chance of gaining the First District. [The First and Second Districts were Democratic in the last Congress.] The whole Legislative and municipal Republican and tax-payers' ticket is elected in San Francisco, with the exception of Recorder and one Supervisor. The Republican majority in the State is about 4,000.

WASHINGTON.

Curiosities of the Census—John V. L. Pruyn and the President.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The statistics of the nativity of the population of the United States, which will shortly be ready at the Census office, will afford many interesting facts for those engaged in studying the capacity of the Anglo-Saxon race to absorb and Americanize the vast influx of foreign-born population. Take for instance the State of New-York, with a population of 4,382,759; of these 3,244,406 are native born, and 1,138,353 are foreign born; yet the number of the native born of parents of foreign birth is 2,043,112; the number having one or both parents foreign is 2,225,627; the number having foreign father and native mother is 2,161,752, and the number having foreign mother and native father is 2,106,987. Pennsylvania shows another shade of statistics. While out of a population of 3,521,791, only 545,261 are actually foreign born, yet the number of foreign parentage is 1,151,208. Wisconsin shows that out of a population of 1,054,670, the number of foreign parentage is 717,832. The Southern States show far different results, thus: Tennessee, with a total population of 1,258,520, gives but 19,316 of foreign nativity. Alabama, Georgia and Arkansas are even more so, while North Carolina, with a total population of 1,071,361, gives but 3,029 of foreign birth.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. PRUYN.

The President has appointed CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Esq., of New-York, and Hon. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, of Albany, to be Commissioners to represent New-York at the centennial anniversary of American independence in Philadelphia. It is sarcastically suggested that the President conferred this honor upon Mr. PRUYN because of the handsome speech of the latter in February, 1869, when, as a member of the Committee to announce to Gen. GRANT his election as President, by the House of Representatives, he assured him that if he achieved the results which have followed, the Democratic Party would certainly be with him. Gen. GRANT'S outline of policy and achievements at that time has been more than verified, but nothing has been heard from Mr. PRUYN.

The Lexington Races—Longfellow and Enquirer.

The race arranged between the two celebrated horses, *Longfellow* and *Enquirer*, for the last day of the races at Lexington, Ky., on Saturday, Sept. 16, is exciting great interest. The Lexington *Press* says that it has now been fully ascertained that *Longfellow* was terribly out of condition at the time of his race with *Helmbold*, but since his return home his improvement has been steady. The lameness reported after the race has entirely disappeared, and his limbs are perfectly sound. Mr. HARPER is taking unusual precautions against his horse being indulged in training, the probable cause of his defeat at Saratoga. *Enquirer*, the horse that has never suffered defeat, though complaining "of a leg" in the Spring, is now taking his work kindly, and the *Press* believes will do his duty manfully in the coming contest. The race is a three-mile dash, for which it is understood there will be eight or more entries. *Longfellow, Enquirer, Fireball, Morgan Scout, Pilgrim, Foster, Bayonet, Charley Walker*, and others. *Fireball* is the horse that ran a mile and three-quarters in 3:10½ at Crab Orchard several weeks ago, and is considered one of the most promising animals in the country. *Foster* has a fine record, and everything goes to show that the race will be one of the most exciting contests of the season.

The Caledonian Games.

The fifteenth annual games of the Caledonian Club took place yesterday at Jones' Wood, in the presence of a large crowd of men, women and children, probably numbering 15,000 in the aggregate. The exercises were almost identically the same as given in previous years, and were watched with a great deal of interest, the old-fashioned Gaelic pastimes being exhibited in a very clever manner by the members of the Club. One of the features of the day was the appearance of JAMES FLEMING, the celebrated Scottish athlete, and rival of DONALD DINNIE, who carried off numerous prizes. Among the more successful of the contestants in the games were George Goldie, George T. Addison, Alex. Graham, Thomas Buchan, and John Campbell.

In alluding in this column, yesterday, to some fresh caricatures from the pencil of Mr. NAST, we inadvertently stated that the illustrations referred to had appeared in the *Comic Monthly* for October. They really appeared in the October issue of a comic journal entitled the *Phunny Phellow*, issued by the publishing house of Messrs. STREET & SMITH.

The new disinfectant, BROMO CHLORALUM, is adapted to all conditions where prompt deodorizing and disinfection are necessary. It is entirely *odorless* and harmless, *contains no poison*, and being largely diluted when used, is *cheaper than other articles*. Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., No. 176 William-st., New-York. Sold by druggists generally.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

Raw-Hide Cord
For Dumb-waiters, Sash-cord, &c. Manufactured by the Darrow Manufacturing Company, Bristol, Conn.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, &c., are strictly 'Standard'—uniform in quality, and give entire satisfaction to our customers."

PARK & TILFORD,
Corner 21st-st. and Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1870.

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JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.,
Proprietors, Boston.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm makes a lady of 35 look as if she were but 18. It removes moth patches, ring-marks, sallowness, &c., and in a few weeks changes the rustic face into one of culture and refinement. Then dress your hair with LYON'S KATHAIRON, and the two attractions—the complexion and the hair—are perfect.

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FALL STYLE DRESS HATS, $7.
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The Best Place in New-York to Buy RELIABLE WATCHES, FINE DIAMONDS, RICH JEWELRY, and STERLING SILVER, is at SQUIRE'S, No. 97 Fulton-st. Diamonds a specialty.

Broadway Styles of Gentlemen's Dress Hats.—Introduced this day by HUNT & DUSENBURY, (Leary's successors,) Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Ladies Returning from the Country, wishing Boots and Shoes for themselves and families, good articles, moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Silk and Metal Society Badges, French Note Paper. J. EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Wood Carpeting, from 25 cents, very handsome. Parquet floors, from 35 cents per foot. No. 480 Broadway.

Fall Styles of Gentlemen's Hats just issued by ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

ABRAMS—NIVEN.—On Thursday, Sept. 7, at the residence of the bride's father, Hoboken, N. J., by Rev. S. B. Dod, CHARLES W. ABRAMS, of Albany, N. Y., to FLORA CAMPBELL, youngest daughter of Thos. H. Niven. No cards.

BYRNE—WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday, the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. Webster, O. WALDRON BYRNE, of Westchester, to ANNIE E. WILLIAMS, daughter of Nicholas Williams, Esq., of Bronxdale.

PARSONS—BALL.—On Thursday, Sept. 7, in Brooklyn, by Rev. J. A. Paddock, D. D., J. C. PARSONS to Miss ELIZABETH HENRY BALL.

TURNER—HUHN.—On Thursday, Sept. 7, 1871, by Rev. W. E. Eigenbrodt, JOHN W. TURNER to MARY HUHN, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 7, SUSAN MARIA, wife of Thomas Adams.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mr. Joseph M. Simonson, No. 290 Livingston-street, between Bond and Nevins-st., on Sunday, 10th inst., at 3 P. M. Interment in Green-wood.

ARNOLD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Sept. 7, SARAH H. ARNOLD, widow of Oliver Arnold, aged 78 years, 1 month and 26 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to assemble at the house of her sister, Sarah H. Leggett, No. 424 Hamilton-st., at 1 o'clock Friday, 8th, previous to removing her remains to Providence, R. I., for interment.

ASHTON.—On Thursday, Sept. 7, WILLIAM ASHTON, aged 4 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of City Lodge No. 151, and Mount Zion Encampment, No. 17, I. O. O. F., and the New-York Hat Finishers' Trade Association, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 37 Forsyth-st., on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 10, at 2 o'clock.

BARROLL.—On 7th inst., WILLIAM HANDS, youngest child of Henry B. and Adelia R. Barroll, aged 13 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his parent's residence, No. 289 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

BIDDLE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 6, JOHN WILLIAM BIDDLE, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 150 Prospect-st., on Friday, Sept. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CORNELL.—At White Bear Lake, Minnesota, on Saturday, Sept. 2, SARAH LEFFERTS, wife of John H. Cornell.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 33 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock.

CAULDWELL.—On Wednesday, Sept. 6, ANN MILBANK, wife of Ebenezer Cauldwell, in the 58th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 11 East 24th-st., on Saturday, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

GOULD.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 4, Capt. JOHN GOULD.

Funeral services at his late residence in Fairfield, Friday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The train which leaves New-Haven Railroad Depot, corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., at 11½ A. M., arrives at Fairfield in time for the funeral.

GOULD.—In Fairfield, Conn., Sept. 5, Hon. JOHN GOULD, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at 2 P. M. on Friday, 8th inst.

HOWARD.—At North Adams, Mass., on Friday, Sept. 1, JANE A., widow of Jacob A. Howard and daughter of the late William Norman, of Hudson, N. Y.

Her remains were interred at Hudson.

HAWKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 6, JOHN H. HAWKINS, aged 46 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 620 3d-av., on Friday morning, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Rye for interment, at which place carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 2¼ P. M. train.

At a meeting of the vestry of the Church of the Atonement, Brooklyn, held on Wednesday, 6th September, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, An Allwise Providence has removed from our midst our brother vestryman, John H. Hawkins, after a protracted illness, borne with Christian fortitude and resignation; and,

Whereas, By his decease this vestry has sustained an almost irreparable loss, the Church an earnest and zealous member and the community a pure and noble-minded citizen;

Resolved, That we hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to the widow and family of the deceased, hoping that this slight expression of our sympathy may assuage their grief.

Resolved, That this vestry attend the funeral in a body, and that copies of these resolutions, suitably engrossed, be presented to the widow of deceased, and be published in the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York *Tribune* and Brooklyn *Eagle*.

GEORGE WEIGHTMAN, JR.,
Clerk of the Vestry.

HALSEY.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 5, JULIA M., wife of Vincent M. Halsey, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Alexander Anderson.

JOHNSON.—At Morrisania, on the 7th inst., of apoplexy, ANN ELIZABETH, relict of Wm. D. Johnson, and daughter of the late Alexander Welsh, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KEEP.—On Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1871, SARAH A., wife of Chas. W. Keep, and eldest daughter of the late James Cross, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 214 East 11th-st., on Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MONTGOMERY.—On Wednesday, Sept. 6, GRACE, infant daughter of G. W. and Hester A. Montgomery.

Funeral, Friday, at 11 o'clock, from No. 8 East 54th-st.

MCKIMM.—On Wednesday, Sept. 6, WILLIAM R. MCKIMM, aged 56 years, 4 months, 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Union Reformed Dutch Church, No. 25 6th-av., on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SANFORD.—At Long Island, Lake George, on Wednesday, 6th inst., of congestion of the lungs, WALLACE WOODS, third son of S. T. W. Sanford, M. D., of Ravenswood, Long Island.

Funeral services at Woodlawn Cemetery this day, (Friday,) at 10½ A. M. A special car will leave the Harlem Railroad Depot at 9¼ o'clock.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, the 6th inst., LYDIA C., wife of Fred. W. Smith, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 127 Hoyt-st., corner Dean, Brooklyn, on Friday, the 8th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

TULLY.—On Wednesday, Sept. 6, HANNAH TULLY, widow of the late Francis Tully, in the 82d year of her age.

The friends and relatives, and her sons Francis and Dr. M. C. Tully, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 214 East 31st-st., on Friday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WALKER.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 6, at No. 258 West 49th-st., ADAM WALKER, aged 40 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WILMORE.—Suddenly, on Sept. 7, JAMES WILMORE, in his 84th year, at the residence of his son, James Wilmore, Jr., Little Falls, N. J.

Notice of the funeral in Saturday's papers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Sept. 9, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½ A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 9½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 9½ A. M., and on SATURDAY at 10½ A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$100.000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Sept. 11; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

CANTRELL'S OLD-ESTABLISHED BOOT AND SHOE STORE, Nos. 239 and 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $80. Address G. J. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST OUT.—"RHEIN VINE SHARLEY," 35 cents; "Oh, Nixey, That's Too Thin," 30 cents; also, "Mandolina," 40 cents; Lydia Thompson quadrilles, 40 cents; "Man O' Airlie," 30 cents; "Nell, the Village Pride," 40 cents; "Visions in a Dream," 60 cents, &c., &c.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Publish this day:

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A POEM.
By LORD LYTTON,
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"If any poem should live by fine passages, this should do so."—*Spectator*, London.

"Lord Lytton's poetry, as the review of this his poem of 'King Arthur' will show, is frequently of a most high and exceptional order of merit, instinct with the most delicate appreciation of human and external nature, fertile with fancy, exalted in aim excellent in metrical art, and in every respect worthy of himself, which is as much as saying that it is worthy of the literature of his country."—*London Times.*

II.
A DAUGHTER OF HETH.
A NOVEL.
By WILLIAM BLACK.
Author of "Love or Marriage?" "Kilmeny," "In Silk Attire," &c.
8vo, paper, 50 cents.

"If humor, sweetness and pathos, and a story told with simplicity and vigor, ought to insure success, A DAUGHTER OF HETH is of the kind to deserve it. It is long since we have met with a book with better stuff in it than this."—*Saturday Review*, London.

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"The purpose of the book is to teach people to be light, cheerful and kindly. In order to convey this lesson the writer weaves a simple story of real life into an interesting novel, and makes the details entertaining by spirited conversation and skillful delineation of character."—*Globe*, London.

"This unique daughter of Heth, and her beautiful and touching story."—*Spectator*, London.

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NEW LIBRARY EDITIONS by the Author of "John Halifax:"
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NEW AUTUMN BOOKS.
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THE RIVERSIDE PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
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1. PICTURES OF TRAVEL in Sweden, among the Hartz Mountains, and in Switzerland; with a visit at Charles Dickens' house. By HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN. In one volume, crown 8vo, cloth. Price $1 75.
This volume completes the series of Andersen's writings, (10 volumes, $18 75,) issued by arrangement with the author.

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"The Last Knight" is a series of ballads founded on incidents in the life of the Emperor Maximilian I., and forming a national poem which has given the author his chief and deserved celebrity.

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This edition of Pilpay's Fables, the first issued in America, is uniform with Hurd & Houghton's edition of Æsop. The ancient and wide-spread popularity of these Hindu stories will insure them a cordial reception in their new dress. Fresh attention has been called of late to the remarkable character of these Fables, and the difference between these and Æsop's is in favor of the former, so far as good story-telling is concerned. The engravings were executed by the eminent engraver in wood, Alexander Anderson.
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The stories have been told anew from the most famous and most beautiful of the classic dramas and poems in the English language. Shakespeare, Chaucer, Spenser, and other lesser poets, have been drawn from, and there could be no more delightful introduction to the wealth of early English literature than is here given.

5. FOUR, AND WHAT THEY DID. By HELEN C. WEEKS, author of "Ainslee," "Grandpa's House," and "White and Red." With Illustrations. In one volume, 16mo. Price $1 25.
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THE WAYSIDE INN, after THOMAS HILL.
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The above are some of our latest publications, and we would respectfully invite the public to examine them.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS, IMPERIALS, ALBUM CARDS, REWARDS OF MERIT, ILLUMINATED TEXTS FOR DAY AND SUNDAY-SCHOOLS, &c., &c., &c., &c.,
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POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at Flimpton Building, junction of Stuyvesant and 9th sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock.
ROBERT B. BOYD, President.
T. W. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB will meet at Bleecker Building, FRIDAY EVENING at 8 P. M.
JAMES CUMMINGS, President.
SAMUEL B. LAKE, H. C. PETTY, } Secretaries.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet THIS (Friday) EVENING, at No. 86 8th-av., at 8 o'clock.
GEORGE W. CLARKE, President.
WM. TREMAINE, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Sept. 7, two sales of City real estate were made as follows: By ALLEN & BROWN, H. HENRIQUES, auctioneer, at public auction, the premises known as No. 311 West Forty-eighth-street, north side, 150 feet 8 inches west of Eighth-avenue, embracing a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 19.4 by 55, with lot 19.4 by 100.5, rear line 20 feet. The property was purchased by JOHN V. GRIDLEY for $17,400, which was considered a fair price. At the second sale made by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure, GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, the premises known as No. 146 Reade-street were disposed of, comprising a four-story unfinished brick house and lot—the latter 25 by 63—located on the north side of the thoroughfare, near Greenwich-street. Sold for $16,000, and purchased by JOHN MULLANE for THOS. J. MCCAHILL, the defendant in the action of foreclosure. No further business was transacted. For today no public sales are proposed, but in private transactions considerable activity is manifest, and the market continues firm. For houses to rent the demand is increasing, and contracts are being daily closed at good figures. In fact in all branches of business the present state of affairs is one to inspire confidence, and such as would seem to indicate increased activity later in the season.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Sept. 7.

NEW-YORK.

By Allen & Brown.

3-story b. s. h. and l., No. 311 West 48th-st., n. s., 150 ft. 8 in. w. of 8th-av.; house, 19.4x55; lot, 19.4 x100.5x20x105.5 ....$17,400

By Joseph McGuire.

4-story unfinished bk. h. and l., No. 146 Reade-st., n. s., near Greenwich-st.; lot, 25x63 ....$16,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

IMPORTANT.

We are offering brown-stone houses from $12,000 to $75,000, in desirable localities, at reduced valuations, with immediate possession.

WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES at reduced prices: 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. ....$25,000 and $27,000
2d-av., near 11th-st., extra wide brown stone.... 27,500
10th-st., near 2d-av., 25x60 22,500
And many others by TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

FORTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Four-story brown-stone house, elegantly frescoed; will sell furnished, if wanted; everything new and perfect. Also, below 34th-st., first-class house, full size, covering nearly the entire lot; elegantly furnished; possession at once.
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FIFTH AND EIGHTH AVENUE and Broadway building lots, singly, in plots and blocks, fronting and below Central Park, and lots on Madison-av., and the adjacent streets, for sale by
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, ON MADISON-AV., furnished or unfurnished, an elegant four-story brown-stone house, in complete order, with all improvements, neighborhood of 40th-st.; terms to suit.
J. O. HOYT & SON, No. 171 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 5TH AND 8th avs., and streets adjacent; lots on Grand Boulevard, Madison and other avenues and streets; choice Harlem lots, &c., for sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.; vacant lots and houses wanted.

FOR SALE ON 49TH-ST., EAST OF 5th-av., a modern house, in complete order, with walnut trimmings on first floor. Will be sold at a fair price. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The six lots and unfinished building, 59th-st., near 5th-av.; cheap; on easy terms. Apply to ALEXANDER THAIN, No. 12 Pine-st.

UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.—LOTS and plots on Boulevard, and all the avenues and cross streets for sale by M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

ATLANTIC DOCK PROPERTY.—Water lots—For sale or to lease twelve vacant lots, situated on Hamilton-av. and India Wharf, Brooklyn, in the immediate vicinity of the ferry; also a shed, covering seven lots on the same block, to lease. Apply to N. L. GRISWOLD, No. 4 State-st., New-York.

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A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post office Box No. 235, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $30,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

VALUABLE COUNTRY-SEAT FOR sale, situated in the town of Claverack, Columbia County, New-York, four miles from the City of Hudson and half a mile from the Hudson River Institute and Hudson and Boston Railroad Depot, containing fifty acres of land under the highest cultivation; all kinds of fruit and shade trees; house and outbuildings in perfect order and the grounds handsomely laid out. For terms apply to Miss H. E. MESICK, on the premises; VAN WYCK & GREEN, lawyers, No. 34½ Pine-st., New-York; and WILLIAM A. TIFFANY, care of Ely, Oberholser & Co., Nos. 329 and 331 Broadway, New-York.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY-SEAT FOR sale at Tarrytown, one and one-quarter miles from the depot, on the Bedford road; seventeen acres, one large dwelling-house, furnished; one dwelling-house not furnished; wash-house, carriage-house, barn, chickery, ice-house, fine Summer-house, two ponds, magnificent river views; title perfect; will exchange for property up-town in New-York. Address A. F. WEEKES, Tarrytown, N. Y.

FOR SALE, AT BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND—A farm of fifteen acres, in a high state of cultivation; apple and cherry orchard, with house and barns; a good well of water on the premises; seven miles from Fulton Ferry, three minutes from cars; immediate possession given if required. Apply to CHARLES D. BENNETT, on the premises, corner Stewart-av. and Bennett's-lane.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY.—FOR sale, in Westchester County, various plots, improved and unimproved, of from two to 150 acres; also, eighty-seven lots near Fordham Depot, at $300 to $500 per lot, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOR SALE, possession immediately, dwelling-house with nine rooms, furnished or unfurnished; good water; delightful surroundings; no chills; terms easy.
WILLIAM JACOBUS, Montclair, N. J.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, containing seven rooms; gas in house; barn nearly new; 2½ acres of land; plenty of fruit and shade trees. For further information, apply to J. S. H., Box 4,578 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J., SPECIALTY.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., offer property improved, unimproved, for sale or rent. Complete list of property. Several bargains offering.

SUMMIT, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A handsome residence, quite near railroad station; two and a half acres of land attached, nicely laid out.
ARCHIBALD GRACIE, No. 69 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—Madison-av., East 31st-st., 5th-av., 42d-st., West 12th-st., 43d-st., West 25th-st., and in other localities. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—East 10th-st., West 46th-st., 5th-av., East 31st-st., Madison-av., and various localities. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—RENT MODERATE, immediate possession, the three-story basement and sub-cellar high-stoop Dorchester stone front house, with all the modern improvements, No. 124 East 46th-st. Apply on the premises.

AN ELEGANT BASEMENT HOUSE on 5th-av., near 38th-st., to rent, fully furnished, at $6,000 per annum. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, elegantly furnished, in 43d-st., between 5th and Madison avs., to let or for sale.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ON 33D-ST., A FEW DOORS west of 5th-av., a furnished house to a strictly private family. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE English-basement house, No. 20 West 29th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Apply to JOSEPH RIPLEY & SON, No. 68 Pine-st., New-York City.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT:
45th-st., near 5th-av., per month $275
44th-st., near 6th-av., per month 300
Madison-av., near 42d-st., per month 200
19th-st., near Lexington-av., per month 300
Madison-av., near 42d-st., per month 500
46th-st., near Lexington-av., per month 200
28th-st., near Madison-av., per month 250
Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

TO LET—ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—The six elegant, high-stoop, brown-stone front dwelling-houses, now finishing, at the north-west corner of 64th-st. These are first-class residences, having all modern conveniences and improvements, and may be held by desirable tenants at reasonable rents. Apply to G. & J. W. BEEKMAN, JR., No. 69 William-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND—To rent, two villas, furnished and unfurnished; all modern improvements; charming, retired locality; shade and fruit trees; gardens planted; view unsurpassed; within thirty minutes of Wall-st. O. G. BENNETT, No. 9 Pine-st.; or, HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—A STORE ON Flatbush-av. and Hanson-place. To a good tenant a lease of three years will be given, at a moderate rent. The location is first-rate for a druggist or any genteel business. Apply to EDWARD CURRAN, No. 117 Flatbush-av.

STABLES TO LET—TWO VERY SUPERIOR stables with tenements in good condition and ready for occupancy, being the premises Nos. 215 and 217 West 26th-st. For terms apply to JOHN J. FURNEY, No. 60 Wall-st., third floor, front office.

A LARGE STORE, FIRST FLOOR, NO. 137 8th-st., near Broadway, with large show window; rent moderate. Apply to CHENEY & DIXON, attorneys, No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 6.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NO PROPERTY

BETWEEN

Astoria and Orient Point

CAN COMPARE WITH THE

THREE HUNDRED MAGNIFICENT LOTS

AT

Whitestone, L. I.,

ON THE BLACKWELL ESTATE.

To be sold at auction positively, absolutely, and without reserve, by

JOHNSON & MILLER,

At 1 o'clock P. M. on the premises,

Tuesday, Sept. 12.

Special arrangements have been made to convey FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE to this, the greatest and most important sale ever attempted of

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE,

By steam-boat and railroad, free of charge.
TWO OF GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS BANDS are engaged for
THE GRAND BANQUET,
which will take place on arrival.
MEN AND WOMEN, LOT BUYERS,
go to Whitestone next Thursday, and purchase property with
BEAUTIFUL RIVER FRONTS AND MAGNIFICENT WATER VIEWS.
Remember the streets are all graded, and every foot of the ground is ready for immediate use.
MAKE A NOTE OF THE FACT
that the terms are so easy,
SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. ON MORTGAGE,
that all may own
PRETTY HOMES BY THE RIVER SIDE,
within one hour of
BUSY, HUMMING WALL-ST.
Consider well the advantages of living on the Flushing Railroad, splendidly equipped, and running 132 DAILY TRAINS,
from 5½ A. M. until midnight, with rates of commutation less than on the horse-cars.
LONG BRANCH AND NEWPORT
will not charm you after you have seen the beautiful property on the Blackwell Estate. How to go to the great sale: Take steamer *Arrowsmith*, Pier No. 24 East River, at 9½ A. M., or foot of 37th-st. at 9:25, or special train leaving via James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street Ferries at 11 A. M.
Applications for tickets must be made personally at office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, NO. 6 PINE-ST.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 14, 1871,
AT 12½ P. M., ON THE PREMISES,
AUCTION SALE,
By order of A. Boynton, Esq., of
200 DESIRABLE
BUILDING LOTS
AT PASSAIC.

Fifty Minutes from New-York by Erie Railroad.

This property is in three separate localities, 32 plots being situated on Passaic and Elmwood avs., at their intersection with Brook-av.; 22 plots being on Carlton-av. and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and 9 plots on Bond-st.

All of the above are well situated, and in locality where property is rapidly improving.

Special train will leave from foot of Chambers and 23d sts. at 11½ A. M.

Luncheon before the sale.

Maps, passes, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE.—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, ABEL CROOK, ESQ., REFEREE, 135 ACRES OF LANDS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ON THE HEIGHTS OF MAMARONECK, OVERLOOKING LONG ISLAND SOUND, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1871, at 12 M., at the Sheldrake House, Mamaroneck Station, New-York and New-Haven Railroad. This valuable property, to be sold in two large parcels of sixty and seventy-five acres each, adjoins the splendid estates of Messrs. George J. Seney, William H. Styles and James M. Fuller. It is only a few minutes' walk from the station of New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and will be right on the line of the New-York and Housatonic and Northern Railroad now being constructed; only thirty minutes from Harlem Bridge and one hour from New-York Depot. The neighborhood is one of the finest in Westchester, and in the immediate vicinity of the Episcopal Theological Seminary. For further particulars apply to ABEL CROOK, Esq., referee, No. 117 Broadway, or to the auctioneer, No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.—Five furnished houses in good locations wanted for first-class parties. Apply to J. & W. P. SCRYMSER, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

WANTED TO RENT UNTIL 1ST MAY next, a fully furnished house on the line of Hudson River Railroad, this side of Yonkers. Address, with terms, J. C., Box No. 359 General Post-office.

LAW SCHOOLS.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
LAW SCHOOL.
INSTRUCTORS and SUBJECTS for 1871-72.
PROFESSORS.

EMORY WASHBURN, LL.D., Real Property and Constitutional Law.
NATHANIEL HOLMES, A. M., Evidence, Equity and Bailments.
C. C. LANGDELL, A. M., Contracts, Sales of Personal Property, Civil Procedure.

LECTURERS.

GEORGE T. BIGELOW, LL.D., (late Chief-Justice of Massachusetts,) Marine Insurance.
CHARLES S. BRADLEY, LL.D., (late Chief-Justice of Rhode Island,) Corporations.
NICHOLAS ST. JOHN GREEN, LL.B., Criminal Law and Torts.
JOHN LATHROP, LL.B. Shipping and Admiralty.
JOHN C. GRAY, JR., A.M., Conflict of Laws.

The academic year begins Sept. 28, 1871. Important changes have been made in the terms of admission, the course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the fees. For a circular containing full information, address JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The fourteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 1871, and will continue until May 15, 1872. The full course of instruction is completed in two terms or in about twenty months. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Address, for catalogues or other information, at No. 37 Lafayette-place,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A RESIDENT TUTOR TO INSTRUCT a class of boys in a private family, in English, French and German, within an hour of the City. Address, with references, RESIDENT TUTOR, No. 1½ Cedar-st., New-York.

A LADY, OF LONG AND SUCCESSFUL experience in teaching music, French and English in young ladies' schools, desires a re-engagement. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 Post-office, New-York.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HARVARD would give private instruction, day or evening; boys fitted for college. Address A. M., No. 251 Broadway, Room No. 5.

WANTED—A GERMAN GOVERNESS FOR a school; one speaking French preferred. Address No. 620 5th-av.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, Stationers and Printers. We supply everything in our line at low prices.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

NO. 333 4TH-AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH-STS.

GRAMMAR

108TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 11.

SCHOOL,

Principals, } DR. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.B. } B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Young men thoroughly fitted for college or business by a full corps of competent instructors. CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, and DRAWING. Rooms light and airy.
No extra charges. Catalogues, containing full particulars, at the bookstores and school.

Stuttgart, Wurttemberg, Academy of Music,

Conservatory and Boarding-School.

For ladies who wish to qualify themselves for the vocation of dramatic songstresses, pianists, singing teachers or governesses. The pupils are under the control of the wife of the director and a governess, hence pupils of the most tender age may be received, and those scruples dismissed which render the attendance of conservatories, in which scholars of both sexes are admitted, so difficult to young ladies.
Further particulars concerning the method, interior arrangements and efficiency of the instruction are willingly furnished by the undersigned director.
F. B. HAMMER, Director and Professor of Music.

CHARLIER PROTESTANT FRENCH INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 126, 128, 130 East 24th-st.,
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 18.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School.
French, German, Spanish.
Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c. Circulars with names of 1,000 former pupils.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS COMSTOCK'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Fall Term will commence
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
For circulars address as above.

VASSAR COLLEGE

Will open its next year, Sept. 20, 1871, when examinations of candidates for admission will begin. Application, stating the name of the young lady, and the Post-office address of her father or guardian, should be made, without delay, to J. N. SCHOU, Esq., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who will send to each applicant a catalogue giving full information respecting the College.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
Application can be made at the above address.

EUROPEAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 23 East Kinney-st., Newark, N. J.
School in session from Sept. 18 to June 16. Mr. and Mme. HARMEGNIES devote their entire time to the school, and, having secured the services of a thorough and accomplished teacher of English, are prepared to furnish their pupils every facility for a thorough education in English, French and German. French and German are the languages of the family, and pupils may speak one or both as their parents determine. Particular attention paid to music. A limited number of boarding pupils will find every home comfort, combined with superior facilities for requiring a finished education. Address Rev. P HARMEGNIES.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Scholastic exercises will be resumed in this institution, for the 118th year, on MONDAY, Oct. 2.
Candidates for admission are requested to present themselves at the College, East 49th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Sept. 29, at 9½ A. M.
Candidates conditioned in June, and students of the classes who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at the same hour. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

MISS ANNA T. SINCLAIRE'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR PUPILS OF BOTH SEXES, PASSAIC, NEW-JERSEY.
Primary, High School and University course. English branches, languages, music.
The Fall Term for 1871 commences MONDAY, Sept. 11. Pupils entered at any time during the term. For circulars giving full information address Box No. 54 Post-office, Passaic.
Terms reasonable.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY

NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.
The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 18.
For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL,

The Right Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President.
The Rev. ELVIN K. SMITH, A. M., Principal.
The thirty-fifth year will begin on Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1871. For admission or information, address the Principal, at Burlington, N. J.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL,

Lewisboro', Westchester County, N. Y. A Home School for girls and boys under 14 years of age, offers all the advantages of a first-class Family School. Number limited to 12. Terms, $350 per year. Opens first Wednesday in October. Circulars had of Mr. JAS. BATES, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principal,
Rev. ROBERT BOLTON, A. M., Rector.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER

Will open a
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Grammercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, at No. 110 West 42d-st., near Reservoir Park, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

On the Delaware, near Trenton, N. J.
Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.
The best always. Send for a circular.

MISS HARRIS'

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
White Plains, N. Y. Terms moderate.
School will reopen Sept. 18.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL

For young ladies, Flushing, L. I., will reopen Sept. 12.

A. N. WILLIAMSON'S SCHOOL, NO. 51 West 31st-st., corner Broadway, reopens Sept. 18.

LIMITED TO 25 SELECTED BOYS.
Primary department under Miss HELEN A. JOHNSON. Circulars on application. Interviews from 10 to 12 A. M. Reference is made to patrons:

W. H. Pell,	Lucien B. Terry.
G. Lee Knapp,	Jacob Vanderpoel,
Jas. Miller, (Aitken & Miller,)	Philip R. Wilkins,
	Shepherd Knapp,
G. M. Clearman, (Clearman, Sturges & Co.,)	Peter S. Hoe, (R. Hoe & Co.,)
John T. Conover,	Israel T. Potter,
A. McKinley,	Geo. S. Stitt, &c., &c.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Arrangements will be made, when desired, by which pupils under 12 can prepare their lessons in school under the care of a teacher.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Number limited. Primary department under charge of Miss M. W. Leggett. Circulars at 224 East 10th-st.

MRS. S. B. NEWTON'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young ladies, will reopen Sept. 18, at Nos. 270 and 272 Henry-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

THE MISSES LANE WILL OPEN A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 49 West 48th-st. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MISS RODGERS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children, No. 132 East 40th-st., corner of Lexington-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1871.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL school of the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 3 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11, 1871.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—MISS WARREN'S French and English School in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 18.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, SUFFERN, N. Y.—Home and instruction for boys. Address T. W. SUFFERN, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL INSTITUTE AND Family Boarding School, Bridgeport, Conn., opens Sept. 19. Rev. G. B. DAY, M. A., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Classical, Commercial, English, French, German and Primary Departments. With a full corps of experienced, faithful and accomplished teachers, this Institute prepares pupils of all ages for business or College. Its location, on Washington-square, now remodeled and beautified, itself an educator in refinement and taste, is unsurpassed for healthfulness.
The building, 25 by 80, and four stories in height, three of which are occupied by the school, has been during the vacation renovated in all its rooms, which are fitted and furnished for health, comfort and study. Extra branches optional. The Institute, at which interviews with the Principal and circulars of full particulars may be had, as also at the bookstores, opens its twenty-ninth academic year Sept. 11.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

No. 620 Fifth-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

JAUDON INSTITUTE,

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
A few boarding pupils will be received.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S

MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, has unequaled facilities for giving a first-class business education in the shortest possible time. Open day and evening.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,

Opposite Reservoir Park.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 59 West 42d-st., Will reopen Sept. 25. Address as above.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,

HASTINGS, ON HUDSON.
A Boarding School for twelve boys.
Opens Sept. 13. Terms, $400 per year.
O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

MISS M. AYRES'

English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 132 West 22d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 2.

MESSRS. SCHERMERHORN & HAMILTON will open their English, Classical and Mathematical School, Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Instruction given in all branches of a first-class school, including mercantile accounts; youth desirous of reading a course for college are solicited; the assistants will be well qualified gentlemen; circulars next door.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MRS. COLTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Misses and Young Ladies, High-st., Middletown, Conn., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Refers to Bishop Williams, President Cummings, Middletown; Dr. Bacon, Prof. Hadley, New-Haven; Chancellor Crosby, Dr. J. P. Thompson, J. C. Havemeyer, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Budington.

A PLEASANT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES.—Superior advantages for thorough education, combined with home privileges, healthful out-of-door exercise and attention to manners. English branches, modern languages, Latin and music taught. Location central and charming, near New-Haven. City references. Circulars at No. 701 Broadway, or address Miss CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn. Fall term commences Sept. 19.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., or at Station M, N. Y.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, NO. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute, book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, reading, spelling and languages. Day and evening. Ladies' department. Students can enter at any time. Telegraph department; demand for operators.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., reopens Sept. 18. E. FEZANDIE, Principal. French language, primary, commercial, classical and scientific departments. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 4, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 20, at No. 75 West 36th-st. For circulars and information, apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 225 West 23d-st., where a limited number of boarding pupils will be received in the family.
PROF. A. BERNARD.

PACKARD'S NEW-YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st., now open; students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., MISS MANNING, Principal.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Boarding pupils limited to twenty. Sixth scholastic year will begin Sept. 20.

E. DE GRAUZAT, FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for boys, with primary department, No. 202 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. Send for circulars at the school.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A Boarding School for twenty boys, in Southern Berkshire; presents every advantage in its location, grounds, buildings, faithful instruction, home influences. I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

CHESTER INSTITUTE, A GERMAN, French and English Boarding School for young ladies; City advantages and country prices; Fall term begins Sept. 18. Address S. C. MAGIE, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING and Day School will be opened at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 20. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss E. E. DANA.

PROF. D. CHERBULIEZ WILL REOPEN his Day-school for Boys, at his residence, No. 127 East 24th-st., on Sept. 24. He will be at home after Sept. 15. Letters may be addressed as above.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies and children will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871, at No. 50 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS EDMONDS' KINDERGARTEN School, also English and French Boarding and Day School for misses, will open at No. 105 East 28th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 13. Address as above.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE.—FOR CATALOGUES, apply to JAMES REDMOND, Esq., corner of Broadway and 42d-st., and to ALEX. HUDNUT, Esq., *Herald* Building.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French school for young ladies and children removed from No. 32 East 28th-st. to No. 36 West 35th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, at No. 1,267 Broadway. For circulars, apply to J. H. MORSE, No. 737 7th-av.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL School for boys reopens Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at school; Thomson Bros'., No. 1,107 Broadway, and Carter's bookstore.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—The next term of twenty eight weeks will open Sept. 18.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass.—Fall Term begins Sept. 13, 1871. Send for catalogue.
HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School, for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 30 East 28th-st., reopens Sept. 20.

GLENWOOD BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, New-Hartford, Conn.; terms reasonable. Circulars at No. 194 Broadway, Room No. 9.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. R. VAN NOSTRAND'S SCHOOL No. 78 Lexington-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL—(LIMITED,) NO. 1,370 B'way, near 38th-st.; English, Classical, German, French and Primary. Opens Sept. 11.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,

BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.
The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.
A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

THE HERBERT SPENCER SEMINARY,

A Boarding School for boys at Eagleswood Park, Perth Amboy, N. J.
HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Principal,
Adopts the
"NATURAL METHOD."
Opens Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principal, *Home Journal* Office, No. 3 Park-place, New-York.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES,
AT FAIR HAVEN ON THE SHREWSBURY.
Lessons in music, French, Latin, drawing, &c. Superior advantages. Terms liberal. A limited number of select pupils only. For circulars, &c., address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Fair Haven, near Red Bank, N. J.

MME. C. MEARS,

NO. 222 MADISON-AV.,
Three doors above 36th-st.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
For circulars address as above.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.
This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young ladies. French, language of the school.
Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of
SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above

MISS C. MERLE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School
For YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Between Madison and 5th avs.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

No. 179 2d-av., near 12th-st.
The school year will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 12. For circulars apply to Dr. THEO. E. HEIDENFELD, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, 1871.
By order of the Board,
CHAS. CHENEY, Secretary.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,

FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. $300 per year pays for board and tuition (no extras) in this well-known institution. Send for a catalogue. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies and children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY.

A Select School for all branches of music.
(Decker Brothers' Building,)
No. 33 Union-square, near 16th-st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS.
School begins Sept. 12.
E. A. FAIRCHILD, Flushing, N. Y.

THE MISSES DOREMUS

Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S

Boarding and day school for young ladies. Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

MISS OLSSEN'S

English and French School for misses and children, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES HALSEY HAVE REopened their school at Orange Junction, N. J., and are prepared to receive a limited number of girls under the age of fifteen, who will have all the comforts of a home, with most efficient teaching. For circulars, &c., apply at the School, or to J. L. HALSEY, at Manhattan Life Insurance Company, No. 156 Broadway, New-York.

$325 FOR BOARD AND TUITION, one year, at the Stamford (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Music and painting only extras. Native teachers of modern languages. Home care and thorough culture. School opens Sept. 20, 1871.
R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., N. Y., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

PLAINFIELD COLLEGE, N. J., FOR young ladies, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1871. For circulars apply to the Principal, or to VAN KLEECK, CLARK & CO., No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York. D. D. PICKETT, A. M., Principal. Miss E. E. KENYON, Lady Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical departments under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL for Boys reopens Sept. 20 at No. 1,148 Broadway, above 26th-st. Thorough instruction in ancient and modern languages and the English branches. Number limited. Circulars at school.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 4, 1871. For circulars, apply to Miss ROBERTS, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on TUESDAY, the 26th of September.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (founded A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.—Fifty-second school year begins Sept. 18, 1871. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at the school.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept 18, at No. 106 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENBRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 19.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will commence its eighteenth annual session Sept. 18.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school No. 229 East 19th-st., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE DE JANON,

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,

(East 20th-st.)
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 18. Sixteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light airy and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. A Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have ample fitness. In five years, 22 have entered College—10 Columbia, 6 Yale, 2 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Princeton, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Only three were conditioned. Other classes follow yearly. Light gymnastics. Only good boys desired. This year's patrons of from three to fifteen years' connection:

John Auchincloss,	Henry Day,	Henry Nicoll,
Jas. B. Adriance,	Thomas Goadby,	Julius M. Noyes,
John Adriance,	Wm. A. Hadden,	James W. Pryor,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett,	James C. Holden,	Chas. M. Randall,
John Benjamin,	William Jackson,	Samuel Sloan,
John S. Boyd,	Thos. A. Jeremiah,	Jas. Somerville,
John Brooks,	Edw. Kirkland,	Homer H. Stuart,
Wm. E. Bunker,	Jos. W. Lester,	Jas. Symington,
Josiah H. Burton,	Legr'd Lockwood,	George P. Trigg,
Nathl. W. Chater,	John L. Melcher,	Judge Van Vorst,
Robert Colby,	James Moir,	Albert Weber,
Benj. Curtis,	Wm. Morrison,	Ralph Wells.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH

Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.
CHARLES G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 1 Winthrop-place, prepares boys for business or college; the thirty-fifth year opens Sept. 18. Circulars containing testimonials from Emeritus Chancellor Ferris, and Chancellor Crosby and Faculty of New-York University, and from President Porter and Faculty of Yale College, may be obtained at Howe & Ferry's, No. 76 Bowery; Bacon & Karr's, No. 1 Winthrop-place, and at Thomson Bros., No. 1,107 Broadway.
M. M. HOBBY,
G. CHASE.

ACADEMIC.—THE NEW-YORK YALE SCHOOL, No. 1,193 Broadway, opposite the Sturtevant House, reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Well-organized, full corps of instructors—thorough, complete, energetic, rapid. References—President Porter, Chancellor Crosby, Dr. J. P. Thompson, Hon. W. M. Evarts, W. F. Havemeyer, A. S. Hatch, (Fisk & Hatch.)
Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal.
DENNIS BEACH, JR., Associate Principal.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

MR. WM. W. NEWELL, LATELY AN Instructor in Harvard, will take a limited number of pupils to prepare for college. Is permitted to refer to President Eliot, Dean E. W. Gurney, Prof. James Russell Lowell, Cambridge; Jos. H. Choate, Esq., Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., New-York. Address LUCIUS TUCKERMAN, No. 90 Broadway.

COOPER UNION FREE NIGHT CLASSES IN SCIENCE AND ART.—The regular term will commence MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1871. Applications for admission can be made and information obtained at the office of the Union, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, from 7½ to 9 P. M., beginning Sept. 7. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., WITH MUCH PERSONAL CARE AND CULTURE, PROVIDES THE BEST EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES FOUND IN EUROPEAN OR HOME SCHOOLS. REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13. FOR PROSPECTUS, ADDRESS REV. GEO. T. RIDER, RECTOR.

NOTICE.—THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church will begin its seminary year on MONDAY, the 2d day of October next.
JOHN MURRAY FORBES, D. D., Deacon.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITT'S French and English Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 106 West 42d-st.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at 106 East 35th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO EXCELLENT experienced servants; one as first-class cook; understands all kinds of first-class cooking; the other as thorough waitress; these servants have most unexceptionable testimonials as to character, efficiency and neatness. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dressmaking; is a thorough operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objections to country; good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, AN appointment as companion to a lady, to assist in housekeeping, or any capacity where true conscientiousness and usefulness would be appreciated; high references offered and required. Address H, Post-office, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; would not object to take of a grown child; has good references; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American widow woman, with a girl four years old, as house-keeper in a quiet family; has good references. Apply or address No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general house-work in a small family; excellent reference. Call at No. 157 West 27th-st., rear house, top floor.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron in a private family; must have good City references. Call from 9 to 12, No. 147 East 55th-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; City or country. Apply at No. 228 West 18th-st.-place.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER, A few more places to go out by the day in the City. Call at No. 626 6th-av.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.—Wanted, fifty cooks of all kinds, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, chamber-maids, house-workers, young girls and those lately landed. Come one, come all.

A SEAMSTRESS, WHO CAN DO ALL kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, wishes a few more engagements, by the day or week; can make ladies' and children's dresses. Call or address No. 149 West 33d-st.

FAMILIES RETURNING TO THE CITY wanting reliable help of all nationalities, in any capacity, can be suited at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COLORED SERVANTS.

Employers wishing first-class colored help of every description, City and country, coachmen, waiters, cooks, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, &c., can be promptly supplied at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av.

SERVANTS.

EMPLOYERS RETURNING TO CITY can be promptly supplied with capable and well-recommended servants, at ODELL'S, No. 199 West 34th-st., near Broadway. Established 1852.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as laundress, or chamber-work and assist with washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 West 19th-st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID; CITY REFERENCES. At Indemnity Company, No. 4 Union-square.

COOK, FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES EXamined by Company. At the Indemnity Company, No. 4 Union-square.

FRENCH NURSE, FULLY COMPETENT. At the Indemnity Company, No. 4 Union-square.

GERMAN GIRL—UPSTAIRS WORK. AT the Indemnity Company, No. 4 Union-square.

SWEDISH MAID. AT THE INDEMNITY Company, No. 4 Union-square.

AMERICAN COOK. AT THE INDEMNITY Company, No. 4 Union-square.

SEAMSTRESS; OPARATES ON SEWING-machine At Indemnity Company, No. 4 Union-square.

LADY'S MAID. CAN BE SEEN AT INDEMNITY Company, No. 4 Union-square.

WAITRESS; FULLY COMPETENT; CITY reference. At Indemnity Company, No. 4 Union-square.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation; willing to assist in chamber-work; excellent reference. Address A. M., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH MAID, A SITUATION; cuts and fits and makes dresses; sews on the machine; good references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT chamber-maid; will assist with washing, or as waitress; three years' excellent references. Apply at No. 6 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen from 9 till 4 o'clock P. M. at No. 631 6th-av., corner 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as wet-nurse in a respectable family; good reference. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at No. 212 West 43d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROfessed cook; understands her business perfectly, marketing, &c.; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH Protestant nurse; best of references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WAITRESS, a situation; City preferred; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 444 West 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as ladies' maid and seamstress; excellent seamstress and dress-maker; cut and fit, operate on machines, trim and finish dresses, and dress hair neatly; very best City references; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG PROTESTANT women, situations together; one as chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer or waitress, the other as cook and to do the coarse washing; both have long City references from former employers, who may be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., a number of select servants, ladies' maids, experienced nurses, seamstresses, 20 superior and other cooks, waitresses, chamber-maids, for families returning to the City and all others.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as nurse and to assist in chamber-work; thoroughly understands her business; can furnish the highest reference; is a very neat sewer. Call at No. 333 West 40th-st.; no objections to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, tidy young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; is willing to take care of children and to do plain sewing; no objection to a short distance in the country; can be highly recommended for the last four years. Call for two days at No. 432 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as cook; understands cooking thoroughly, or would go as housekeeper in a respectable family; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 200 East 30th-st., corner 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands meats, soups, &c., of all kinds; an excellent bread and pastry baker; will assist with washing; unexceptionable reference. Call or address at No. 143 West 49th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT YOUNG girls, situations, one as chamber-maid and seamstress, the other as first-class waitress; none but the best families need apply. Call from 9 to 12 at their present employer's, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable female as dry nurse, to take care of children, or help in the kitchen; good references. Call or address Mrs. JOHNSON, for three days, at No. 150 West 19th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as waitress and assist in chamber-work if required; has three years' City reference; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 118 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; is willing and obliging; has six years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 301 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, RELIABLE WOman, a situation as first-class cook in a hotel or club-house; has first-class references. Call at No. 391 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Call at the German Institute, No. 127 Norfolk-st., M. HILD.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE (PROTestant) single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; none but a Protestant City family need apply; has very best City references. Apply to WILLIAM M. DEAN, No. 330 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman, in City or country; reliable young man; not afraid of work; safe and experienced City driver; he thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; can milk; is willing and obliging. Address HOWARD, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, either in City or country, by a very steady and experienced young Englishman, of Protestant principles; is fully experienced in the care and treatment of horses, and a careful driver; is willing to be generally useful; a valuable servant; excellent references. Apply at No. 12 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent colored man as waiter in a private family or boarding-house, or as coachman; thoroughly efficient in either capacity; City or country; unexceptionable references. Call or address J. R. W., No. 228 West 30th-st., from 9 to 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man of long experience; good careful driver and thorough groom; can furnish good satisfactory reference. Call or address private stable, No. 125 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEWLY married man as coachman; understands his business in all its branches; best references; no objections to the country. Address P. H., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT AND HIS wife, situations, one as first-class coachman, the other to do general housework; both thoroughly competent; two years' excellent reference. Call or address R. B., No. 306 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TEMPERate, respectable young man as coachman, groom or useful man; can keep things in good order, and is willing to work for moderate wages. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWISS Protestant man as valet or traveling servant with a gentleman or family going abroad; good references. Address VALET, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant butler; has the best of testimonials as to honesty and sobriety. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as porter or messenger in a merchant's office; is active and intelligent, and willing to make himself generally useful; age 25; is a teetotaler. Address C. W., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL ENGINEER—licensed; married, and strictly temperate, a position to take charge of an engine and boiler; can do his own overhauling and repairing; is also familiar with the use of carpenters' tools; can do quite a passable job, and has a full kit; the suburbs or country preferred; the best of references. Address Post-office Box No. 2,216, New-York City.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT book-keeper desires an engagement; references and security furnished if required. Address L. K., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

OUT-DOOR WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to *The Aldine* is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send twenty-five cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A SCOTCH man and wife, advanced in life, to attend to horse, cow and small garden—woman to cook and wash in family of two; also, Scotch or English waitress knowing her business thoroughly, and being very neat; the above must be Protestants. Address Box No. 701, Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE into the country, a Protestant young man, from the north of Ireland, to take the care of a horse and cow, and who understands gardening. Application, with references, can be made at the office of the *Journal of Commerce*, No. 76 Beaver-st., between the hours of 9 o'clock and 10½ o'clock A. M.

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, A managing clerk competent to conduct office business and investigate land titles. Address KENT, Box No. 132 *Times* Office, in handwriting of applicant, with statement of qualifications, references, salary, and other matters material.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCOTCH coachman; must be honest, sober and a careful driver; not afraid to work to keep things neat and be obliging; none others need apply. At No. 32 Burling-slip.

ATTENTION, ALL!

EXCELLENT PLACES READY THIS DAY FOR ALL SERVANTS, AT CARPENTER'S AGENCY, 138 WEST 11TH-ST., CORNER 6TH-AV.

WANTED—A COOK AND WAITRESS IN A small private family; the cook to assist in washing; both must be capable and have best City reference. Apply this morning from 10 to 1 o'clock at No. 32 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A NOTION SALESMAN IN A dry-goods jobbing-house; must have good experience. Address Post-office Box No. 2,322, with references, and stating salary wanted.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED LAUNdress; must have good City references, and a Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 30 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron, by a family of three. Apply, with references, at No. 186 2d-av.

ENVELOPE FOLDERS. — WANTED, some hand-folders. Apply for one week to WM. MURPHY, No. 15 Dey-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture tops, &c., in exact representation of all foreign marbles; elegant designs; black marble engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,269 Broadway; branch warerooms No. 413 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tilling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av; marble and marbleized mantels, head-stones, new designs, cheapest in City.

MEDICAL.

DISPENSARY DEPARTMENT OF the WOMEN'S INSTITUTE, No. 39 West 16th-st., for gratuitous medical, dental and opthalmic treatment of respectable women of the middle rank of life.

OFFICE HOURS:

Diseases of women and medical, 9 to 11 A. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.)
Opthalmic and Aural Department, 11 A. M. Tuesdays and Saturdays.
Dental Department, 9 A. M., Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays—Physician in charge, Dr. Mary E. Greene; in attendance, Dr. Delilah S. Irish, Charles A. Warner, M. D.
Opthalmic and Aural Surgeon—Dr. E. Gruening.
Dentists—D. W. Williamson, D. D. S., and Dr. A. Johnson.
Consulting Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists—Willard Parker, M. D.; F. H. Hamilton, M. D.; Fordyce Barker, M. D.; M. H. Henry, M. D.; S. B. Ward, M. D.; T. Gaillard Thomas, M. D.; Wm. A. Hammond, M. D.; Frederick B. Lente, M. D.; Frank Abbott, D. D. S.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC	Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC	Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC	Oct. 7, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Sept. 6 | Batavia, Saturday, Sept. 9
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 13 | Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 16
Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 20 | Algeria, Saturday, Sept. 23
China, Wednesday, Sept. 27 | Abyssinia, Saturday, Sept. 30
Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 4 | Calabria, Saturday, Oct. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By Wednesday and Saturday steamers.

Cabin	$130, gold.	Cabin	$105, gold.
Second cabin	80, gold.	Second cabin	80, gold.
Return tickets, cabin	$220 and $230, gold.		
Second cabin	150, gold.		

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.

First cabin	$80 gold.	Steerage	$30, currency.
Return tickets			$150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $95, gold, and Vienna.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"RAPIDO" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
India	Sat., sept. 9	Caledonia	Tues., Sept. 12
Columbia	Sat., Sept. 16	Devonia	Wed., Sept. 20
Anglia	Sat., Sept. 23	Assyria	Wed., Sept. 27
Australia	Sat., Sept. 30	Sidonian	Wed., Oct. 4

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $85 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE	BOURDAIN	Saturday, Sept. 9
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	Saturday, Sept. 23
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Oct. 7
PEREIRE	DAURE	Saturday, Oct. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin	$120	Second Cabin	$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Saturday, Sept. 16, 4 P. M.
CITY OF DUBLIN, Thursday, Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
DENMARK, ANDERSEN, Saturday, Sept. 9, at 1 P. M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Sept. 16, at 2 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, LAWSON, Tuesday, Sept. 19, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct; Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $33 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 44 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE, Sept. 6, at 12 M.
ONEIDA, Capt. T. P. FREEMAN, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS, Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. F. SMITH, Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY, Oct. 4, at 9½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Oct. 11, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Sept. 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 2 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 2 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 13 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 2 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 Smith-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 7, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....Sept. 14
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Sept. 21
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....Sept. 28
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

The Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch for Havana SATURDAY, Sept. 9, steamer CRESCENT CITY, Capt. M. B. CROWELL, as an extra steamer.
For freight only inquire of
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. FLOCUM.....Sept. 23
HERBERT ACE, Capt. WING.....Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. C. TINKELPAUGH, Nov. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana and Santo Domingo City. The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MONROE, Passport Agent, No. 67 Pine-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARLHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 1th and 16th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Sept. 16—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. H. P. COOKE, will leave Pier NA 2 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. —, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freights for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Sept. 12.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Sept. 20, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

HAVANA.—PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Monday, Sept. 25
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)...Wed., Oct. 4
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Saturday, Oct. 14
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in following the traveler from the multiplicity of annoyances and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI, IOWA, & NEBRASKA RAILWAY

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

INTEREST 7 PER CENT.
Payable in New-York City December and June.

WHOLE ISSUE.....$6,000,000

This road runs from Alexandria, Mo., where it connects (via Keokuk) with the shortest routes to the East, and, passing through the earliest settled, wealthiest, and most populous tier of counties in the State of Iowa, connects at Nebraska City with the Midland Pacific Railroad to Fort Kearney, on the Union Pacific Railroad, forming a direct line from San Francisco to New-York ABOUT 100 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY EXISTING ROUTE OF CONNECTED LINES. Along the route connections are made with the North Missouri, Missouri and Mississippi, and St. Louis and Omaha Railroads. The road will be in operation from Alexandria to Memphis, Mo., a distance of 40 miles, within a few weeks, and will be fully completed and equipped to a connection with the North Missouri Railroad (60 miles) by Dec. 1, which will insure a large and paying traffic.
The whole length of road, including branches, will be 300 miles. The SUBSCRIPTIONS ALREADY OBTAINED ALONG THE LINE AMOUNT TO $615,000 ON THE FIRST 100 MILES, and the Company is assured that the counties west will subscribe sufficient to grade, bridge, and tie the remainder of the road. The official statistics of the counties tributary to this line show a population of 222,936, and the soil is unsurpassed in fertility. This cannot fail to afford the road a large and profitable local business, while the advantageous connections East and West, making it an important section of the transcontinental line, must insure to it also a large through business.
We are authorized for the present to offer these bonds at the low price of 90 and accrued interest, and we confidently recommend them to investors as a safe and desirable security.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner. G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.
Collections made with prompt returns.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.
Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.
Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau-st.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIVATE INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS, No. 18 Wall-st.,
EXECUTE ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD; ALLOW FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS.

$600,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY
7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Principal due 1st January, 1888, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.
These bonds are secured by mortgage in pursuance of a deed executed on the 1st of January, 1868, in which Henry Gourdin, H. P. Walker and James M. Calder are named trustees, being the only mortgage lien on the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and are part of an issue made, in conversion of sterling bonds amounting to £619,500 sterling, being the equivalent in United States currency to about $3,100,000, and less than $13,000 per mile, the length of railway being 243 miles.
The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,468,240 53; operating expenses and renewals, $616,093 82, showing a profit of $852,244 71, or $203,244 71 in excess of its annual interest of 7 per cent on $3,100,000 First Mortgage Bonds.
The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest built railways in the United States; its affairs have ever been managed with care and ability, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend to investors its Mortgage Bonds, with the assurance of their being a first class security.
The above described bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87½ per cent.
JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 55 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1871, at 12 M. Action will also be had at such meeting in relation to the acceptance of an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut at its May session, 1871, affecting the charter of this Company and its powers and privileges in that State.
S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
Also other safe and desirable securities. For sale by
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers,
No. 44 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage, Convertible,

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY

OF ILLINOIS.

First Mortgage Bonds - - - $1,500,000
Capital Stock - - - - - - - - 2,000,000

This is a COMPLETED Road 91 miles in length, connecting the important Cities of Peoria on the Illinois River, and Rock Island, Moline and Davenport, on the Mississippi. Davenport, on the opposite bank of the river, is connected by a railway bridge. The last rail of this road was laid July 7, 1871, and the line is now open and being operated with a success exceeding all anticipation. In order to place upon the road the large equipment necessary for the business offered, and to construct depots, car and engine-houses, machine-shops, &c., equal to any of the best old roads in the country, as is now required of this, the Company offer, through the undersigned, $1,500,000 convertible first mortgage gold bonds, which cover the entire property of the Company, and is less than $17,000 per mile. PRESENT PRICE, 90, AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY. Principal and interest payable in coin at New-York or London, free of tax.
This road, opened for the immense local as well as through traffic, now offered, will prove one of the most profitable in the West, traversing as it does a section of country unsurpassed in fertility of soil and agricultural resources, already thickly populated and in a high state of cultivation. This is self-evident from the fact that every section of the road passes through cultivated fields and many flourishing towns and villages, with a large city and navigable river at each end. Railroads in the West have been heretofore constructed through unsettled and uncultivated regions of the country, consequently have had but little local traffic to depend upon for several years after construction. But the Peoria and Rock Island Railway is a first-class COMPLETED road, with NO PARALLEL or COMPETING LINE, and RUNS THROUGH ONE OF THE RICHEST AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING AND MOST POPULOUS DISTRICTS IN THE WEST. Thus it is certain that the local business is already more than enough to sustain the road, while the through traffic is unlimited, as its connections are numerous, which can be seen by a glance at the map.
This road is a grand central link, to which many of the principal lines centralise and diverge to all parts of the continent.
We invite the attention of investors to this loan Being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line of this railway and a MEMBER OF OUR FIRM HAVING MADE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF THE ROAD AND ITS PROPERTY, WE CAN WITH THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS A PRIME SECURITY, reliable and safe in every particular.
All marketable securities received in exchange at full rates, and bonds delivered to all parts of the country, free of express charges.
Maps, circulars, &c., with full particulars relating to the road, furnished on application by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

New-York State RAILROAD BONDS.

A FIRST-CLASS HOME INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds
OF
RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Seven Per Cent. per Annum---Payable Semi-Annually.

This Road is now in a condition to show its great value and its very prosperous future, covering, as it does, 100 miles of the most direct possible line between the Great Lakes and deep-water navigation of the Hudson, and opening the fine counties of Ulster, Green and Delaware to railroad facilities heretofore mostly deprived of them. Fifty miles of this road is now built, and in a most thorough and substantial manner, and EARNING ALREADY 10 PER CENT, ON THE WHOLE AMOUNT OF THE $2,000,000 OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OVER RUNNING EXPENSES. The balance of the road, with its several sidings, viz.: To Hunters, twelve miles; to Woodstock, six miles; to Willow, one mile, and changing terminus from Rondout to Kingston Point, is under contract with able and responsible contractors, to be finished by July 1, 1872. It will be one of the best-built roads in the country, and the issue of Bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of completed road. The Bonds are secured by Trust Deed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, covering every description of property the Rondout and Oswego Company now own, or may acquire hereafter. The price is now 90 currency and accrued interest, with the privilege of advancing the price hereafter.

FOR SALE BY
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Bonds
OF THE

LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

COUPON BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, convertible into Registered at maturity of each coupon. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January and July.
REGISTERED BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000, (without coupons,) in form similar to United States Registered Bonds, transferable on the books of the company and issued anew to the holder. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, January, April, July, and October.

The merit of this security and the peculiar advantages possessed by the Registered Bonds in the quarterly payment of interest, and full PROTECTION against loss by FIRE, THEFT, or like exigencies, commend it favorably to all careful and judicious investors, and we cordially recommend it as the most desirable investment in the market.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS.

Secured by a first mortgage on Road and by a first mortgage on a grant of one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres of the most valuable Lumber Lands in Michigan, free of tax. Coupon or registered. A first-class investment. For sale by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE R. R. CO. OF OHIO.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS.

This Road is now in successful operation, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads, thereby giving an outlet to the vast Coal and Iron Mines belonging to the said Company. For sale at 90 and interest by
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE.—Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 61 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Auctioneer,
BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY; OR
SPECIAL SALES made on other days when required, which has been the established custom with this house for over nineteen years.
Stocks and Bonds, Government Securities and Gold bought and sold on commission at all the Stock Exchange Boards, and at private sale.
Insurance Stocks and Scrips, Bank, City Railroad, Gas-light, Telegraph, Express, Mining and Manufacturing Stocks and Bonds, City, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, including Southern and Western Securities, largely dealt in for many years.
First-class Investment Securities, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. for trust and other funds, always on hand for sale at the lowest rates.
Stocks and Bonds not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards a specialty.
Interest allowed on Deposits subject to Drafts payable at sight. Commercial Paper and Loans negotiated.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN
To the negotiation of
CITY, TOWN, COUNTY, STATE, RAILROAD, AND OTHER INCORPORATED LOANS.
Having facilities for their disposal unsurpassed in the United States.

DIVIDENDS.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 35 Nassau-st.
THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest due Sept. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Long Island Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 9th day of September, 1871, at the office of Vermilye & Co., No. 16 Nassau-st.
The transfer-books of the Company will remain closed until the 11th day of September, 1871.
AUG. 26, 1871. O. CHARLICK, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE

OF
CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT will be offered for sale at public auction at Leavenworth Arsenal, Kansas, at 10 o'clock A. M. on OCT. 4, 1871,
A quantity of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores, consisting of
Iron cannon and cannon balls,
Muskets, rifles, carbines, pistols and sabres,
Infantry and cavalry accoutrements,
Saddles, bridles, halters, &c.,
Artillery harness and parts of harness,
Leather, paper, iron, brass and copper scrap,
Musket and rifle powder and percussion caps,
Also, miscellaneous articles.
TERMS CASH—Ten per cent. on the day of sale and the remainder when the property is delivered.
Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.
Packing boxes will be charged at a price to be determined by the Commanding Officer.
The Government reserves the right to refuse any bid not deemed satisfactory.
A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal, at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C., or at the Ordnance Agency, New-York. A. MORDECAI,
Captain of Ordnance, Commanding.
LEAVENWORTH ARSENAL, Aug. 27, 1871.

BANKRUPTCY.

JOBBERS' STOCK OF HOSIERY AND NOTIONS AT AUCTION.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
United States District Court Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BULKLEY, MURPHY & CECIL, bankrupts.—I, the assignee of said bankrupts, will sell at public auction, by William Topping & Co., auctioneers, at their sales-room, No. 132 Church-street, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of September, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., the remaining stock of merchandise of said estate, consisting of hosiery, gloves, hoods, scarfs, Washnee yarn, paper and linen collars and cuffs, buttons, (a large assortment,) needles, fans, combs, razors and strops, wallets, jet brooches, ink, scissors, linen thread, cotton nets, perfumery, alpaca and fancy coat braids, serpentine, star and soutache braids in silk, linen and cotton, harmonicas, elastic braids and cords, tooth brushes, pencils, (slate and lead,) crochet books, &c., &c. Catalogues of which may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers on the day of sale.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1871.
O. B. TWEEDY, Assignee.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

By order of assignee, the stock of goods of the late firm of Peabody & Weston, Philadelphia, will be sold by HADDEN & CO., at their salesroom, No. 33 Chambers-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, at 10 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

CORD EDGE
AND GROS GRAIN
RIBBONS,
BLACK AND ALL
Choice Colors
AND WIDTHS.
VELVETS,
BLACK AND ALL COLORS.
NECK-TIES.
Eastman, Bigelow & Dayton,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NO. 361 BROADWAY.

OPENING.—MRS. SMITH'S PATTERN Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—FRIDAY and SATURDAY, THIS WEEK, DISPLAY OF FASHIONS. Berlin, Brussels and London well represented. Out-of-town ladies should send their address and 10 cents for our ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR and CHOICE of any 25 cent pattern it contains. The Bazaar alone is more valuable for correct information than all the Fashion publications combined.

CASH BARGAINS.—HOP AND COTTON bagging, tailors', car-makers', bag-makers' and screening canvas; plush and cloth for slippers, caps, &c.; overcoating, horse-blankets, buffalo and plush robes. No. 103 Chambers-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 837 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., upstairs. Silks, shawls, lacquered articles, bronzes, &c.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL PREferred, in the silk ribbon manufacturing business, already established, with all necessary machinery for manufacturing any style and variety of ribbon, from $50,000 to $100,000 yearly, or would form connection with a ribbon importing house to manufacture specially for them. Address WM. DAY & CO., Nos. 10 and 12 Commercial-st., Newark, N. J.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIQUIDATION.

The copartnership heretofore subsisting between JAMES W. TUCKER and EDWARD R. ANDREWS, under the names of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., in New-York, and JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., in Paris, was dissolved on the 1st day of September instant.
Mr. EBEN KIMBALL, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, has been appointed sole liquidator, by procuration, of the affairs of said firms in the United States.
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,
In liquidation.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
In liquidation.
PARIS, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Sept. 1, 1871.

MR. E. R. ANDREWS WITHDRAWS from our firm from this date.
Mr. ALPHONSE BONNAL becomes a partner in our house from this date.
Mr. W. C. HUNTER, formerly of the house of Russell & Co., of Canton, China, is interested with us from this date.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.
This house will open for the Winter season, Nov. 1. For circular containing full particulars, address JAMES LIDGERWOOD, No. 758 Broadway, New-York. LEWIS F. CLEVELAND, Proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AMERICAN PATENT SIX-SEAT Clarence circular front landaulette, making a close or open carriage, the most popular carriage ever made, will be on exhibition at our warerooms a few days, and will not be exhibited at the American Institute Fair, as contemplated.
HAMS, 4th-st. and Broadway.

SHETLAND PONY FOR SALE—IS JET black; forty inches high; warranted sound and kind; free from vice and tricks, and was selected for its beauty and fine temper; can be used by a child five years old; also saddle and bridle; sold only for want of use. Apply at stable, No. 161 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST CART or truck horses in the City; he is 6 years old, 16¾ hands high, weighs 14 cwt.; warranted sound and kind in every respect; a trial given. Can be seen at No. 272 Mott-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME GRAY HORSE, 6 years old, 16 hands high; warranted sound and kind; suitable for doctor, grocer, express, coupe, undertaker or farmer. Call at No. 523 West 28th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 3 WEST 37TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—MRS. F. W. PUTNAM has very desirable rooms en suite, with private table, and all modern conveniences; first and second floor separate or together.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE front room on second floor, with alcove, to let, with board, to two adults, in a family where there will be no other boarders, near Central Park; price, $40 per week; or would let back room on same floor instead at $30; best reference given and required. Address CENTRAL, Box No. 131 Times Office.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH-ST.—ELEGANT suite of three large rooms, parlor and two bedrooms, entire second floor, handsomely furnished; also other rooms; strictly first-class in every respect; references.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS AT NO. 7 West 25th-st., suitable for gentlemen; also, a suite of three rooms; house and location desirable, opposite Hoffman House, and overlooking Madison-square.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A HANDsome second floor, together or separately; other rooms also; location very pleasant; references. Call at No. 114 West 41st-st.

NO. 698 GREENWICH-ST., NEAR West 10th.—A private family will rent two rooms on second floor, with or without board, on very reasonable terms. References.

NO. 42 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE—A private family in a first-class house will let three handsomely furnished rooms, with or without partial board, to gentlemen of Christian principles.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH-ST.—DESIRABLE suites of rooms on the first and second floors; house and table first-class. References exchanged.

HANDSOME ROOMS MAY BE HAD, with board, by two gentlemen and their wives, in the house No. 29 West 18th-st. Best reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET a furnished, two rooms on second floor, connecting; also, room on third floor; breakfast and tea given; references exchanged. No. 123 East 29th-st.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-av. and Broadway, large pleasant rooms en suite or single with first-class board, attendance, &c. References exchanged.

A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACCOMmodated with good board, at $4 50 per week, at No. 542 East 12th-st.; good rooms; near Avenue B; Room Nos. 11 and 12.

SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED OR Unfurnished, to let, with first-class board, in a private family, at No. 584 7th-av.; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—SUPERIOR board, large rooms for families, or gentlemen rooming together. References.

NO. 155 EAST 27TH-ST.—A SUITE OF fine rooms, with large closets, to let, separately or together, to gentlemen, with board; references.

SECOND FLOOR—HANDSOMELY FURnished, with first-class board, at No. 24 West 39th-st.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—TWO ALCO

ACTION AT LAST.

Continued from First Page.

Commonalty of the City of New-York, A. OAKEY HALL, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, WM. M. TWEED and PETER B. SWEENY.—Injunction order.—It appearing satisfactory to me by the verified complaint and accompanying affidavit in this action that sufficient grounds for injunction exist,

It is ordered that the defendant, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, be and hereby is restrained and enjoined from raising by tax, upon the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation in the City and County of New-York, in the year 1871, any amount of money whatever, for any purpose whatever, except said amount shall first be fixed and directed to be raised by the Board of Apportionment mentioned in the third section of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York entitled "An Act to make provision for the local Government of the City and County of New-York," passed April 19, 1871, and be set apart and apportioned as therein provided.

And it is further ordered that the defendants A. OAKEY HALL, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, WILLIAM M. TWEED and PETER B. SWEENY, be and they are hereby commanded and enjoined to meet as a Board of Apportionment, as required by the terms of the third section of the said statute, and to fix the amount to be raised, as in the first section of said act provided, and to set apart so much of said sum to be raised by tax in the year 1871, as may be necessary for the payment of the interest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, which shall become due and payable from taxation in the year 1871, and for the payment of so much of the principal of said bonds and stocks as may become due and payable from taxation within said year, and also as much as may be necessary to pay the proportion of the State tax to be paid by the City and County of New-York in said year, and to apportion the remainder thereof among and set apart to the various departments and purposes of the City and County Governments of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1871.

And it is further ordered that the said defendant, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, be, and it hereby is restrained and enjoined from auditing, or ordering to be paid, claims against the County of New-York to a greater amount than the sum which shall be set apart by the aforesaid Board of Apportionment, during the year 1871, for the purposes of the said County, or the Government thereof, in accordance with the provisions of the third section of said statute.

And it is further ordered that the defendant, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and its various officers, agents and departments, be, and they hereby are, restrained and enjoined from incurring any expense, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council of said City or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made by the aforesaid Board of Apportionment covering such expense, and from auditing or ordering to be paid claims against the City to a greater amount than the sums which shall be set apart by the Board of Apportionment during the year 1871, for the purposes of the said City or the Government thereof during said year, in accordance with the provisions of said third section of said statute.

And it is further ordered that the defendant, CONNOLLY, as Controller of the City and County of New-York, be and he hereby is restrained and enjoined from paying any claims against either the City or County of New-York, unless the same shall have been first audited as required by law, and from paying any such claims in excess of the amounts set apart for such purposes by the aforesaid Board of Apportionment, in accordance with the provisions of the third section of said statute, and from paying or issuing any bonds or raising any money for the purpose of paying any claims, accounts, debts or bills contracted with or incurred by the New-York *Transcript* Association, the New-York Printing Company, the Manufacturing Stationers' Company, and the New-York *Leader* Association, or any or either of them, or any person or persons for or in their behalf, or for or in behalf of any or either of them, for work or printing or advertising done or claimed to be done by them or either of them, or goods sold and delivered by them or either of them, to or for the City or County of New-York, or to or for any department or purpose of the Government of said City or County.

And it is further ordered than the defendant, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, be and he hereby is restrained and enjoined from raising, as Controller, by any means whatever, during the year 1871, in the name or on the credit or on behalf of the County of New-York, or the Board of Supervisors of the said County, or in the name or on the credit, or on behalf of the City of New-York, or the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the said City, any sum or sums of money for paying or for providing for the payment of the expenses of the Government of the City and County of New-York, or any department or purpose of said City or County for the year 1871.

And it is hereby declared that nothing herein contained is intended to, or does enjoin the payment by the defendant CONNOLLY from out of the funds lawfully in his hands, for such purpose, of the wages or dues of the laboring men employed by the City and County in any of their Departments or upon any of their public works.

And let the said defendants or their attorneys show cause before me on the 11th day of September, 1871, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Chambers of this Court in the Court-House in the City of New-York, why the foregoing order, or some order to be made of like purport and effect, should not be continued in full force and effect until the final judgment and decree in this suit, and until the foregoing order is modified, let the same be in full force and effect.
GEORGE G. BARNARD, J. S. C.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

Popular Approval of the Action Taken—Expressions of Joy from all Honest Men—The Tammany Officials Depressed in Spirits.

The news that Judge BARNARD had granted the injunction spread throughout the City like wild-fire, and each person as he heard it hastened to inform his neighbor, and to congratulate him upon the probability of a stop being put to the further perpetration of frauds on the City Treasury. Politics seemed to have no part in these conversations, but one and all rejoiced that at length some decisive step had been taken to put an end to public pillage. Mr. FOLEY, Judge BARNARD and the TIMES were universally commended. In Wall-street the news that the injunction was granted created the greatest excitement. Bulling and bearing, buying and selling, were for the moment forgotten, and one and all stopped to talk about this important movement. While all rejoiced that the frauds were likely to be stopped, the question was repeatedly asked, "Can the thieves be punished? Can they be made to disgorge what they have already stolen?" The answer to this was expressed confidence in the Executive Committee appointed at the mass-meeting on Monday night to carry on the war. When the day's business was completed, and business men were returning home they canvassed the situation one with another, more fully. "The injunction" was the staple of conversation in all the stages, cars and ferry-boats. Brooklynites and Jerseymen seemed equally excited with New-Yorkers, and, sinking party strife entirely, applauded this effort to break up the Ring. One old gentleman was heard to remark, "The war has commenced—the first gun has been fired—and there must be no backing down. If money is wanted to convict these thieves it can be had by the bushel."

The City Hall and County buildings were deserted by the officials at the earliest possible moment. They evidently felt like wild beasts shut up to be stared at, and were anxious to escape the public gaze. The few who were visible seemed to be entirely nonplussed, and did not know what to say or do. To all questions as to "how they liked it," they generally returned evasive answers and declined conversation. Mayor HALL was at his office for a while transacting business. When questioned regarding the injunction, he shut himself up like an oyster, and declined to be pumped. He said that he had no official knowledge that an injunction had been obtained, and not having such knowledge, he could say nothing as to its probable effects. He was reluctant to converse after this, the word "injunction" seeming to stir up his bile, and being one which he would doubtless like erased from his voluminous vocabulary.

One of our reporters spent a couple of hours last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, the head-quarters of Tammanyites, owned by TWEED, Jr., and popularly believed to have been fitted up at the expense of the City. Many faces well known about the City Hall and the County buildings presented themselves in the course of the evening, and "the injunction" was a frequent topic of conversation. "Well, old fellow, what do you think of this injunction business?" remarked one young man, who is familiar with the way to the County Clerk's office.

"That," replied the man addressed, with an oath, "that don't amount to anything. We can beat that any day."

After a little further discussion regarding Judge BARNARD, these worthies adjourned to take a drink, one of them having dropped a casual remark to the effect that he would like "to put a head on a TIMES reporter." Our reporter, being well satisfied with the one he has already, and, being fearful that, if any Tammany official should furnish him with another, it would be charged to the City as "furniture," made no attempt to cultivate the acquaintance of the young men.

But it was among the solid, staid men of business that the news that the injunction had been granted met with the heartiest approval. Suffering for years under the corrupt rule of Tammany, they had begun to think that there could be no relief. This action of Judge BARNARD came upon them like a burst of sunlight, and they hailed it as the dawn of a better day. Save only the hangers-on of the corrupt Ring—and very few of them had the hardihood to give expression to their feelings—not a voice was heard in the public streets, the busy marts, the banking-house or the professional office save only in commendation of the action taken.

From the moment Judge BARNARD's prompt decision was rendered until late at night, wherever two or three friends met in the stages and public cars or on the ferries, this important movement was the subject of earnest conversation to the exclusion of all else. The enthusiasm which greeted Judge BARNARD's decision in Court only increased as the news spread throughout the business portion of the City down town. Earnest business men who had never mingled in politics, but who have long been suffering tax-payers, congratulated each other upon the result. JOHN FOLEY received his meed of praise from all, and as he went to the meeting of the Citizens' Executive Committee, held in the Merchants' Exchange, he was recognized by the crowds of business men who assemble in that neighborhood. The result was three rousing cheers for "JOHN FOLEY, the devoted citizen," three more for "GEORGE G. BARNARD, the Judge of the people," and yet three more for "The NEW-YORK TIMES, the fearless advocate of the oppressed tax-payers and rent-payers."

Here and there a henchman of the Ring, who had courage to speak his mind at all, threw out the doleful insinuation that the effect of this injunction would be to stop all public works, but in such instances he was promptly answered that Judge BARRETT had announced his purpose not to interfere with the payment of the working men employed by the City. He was also informed that as it appeared Controller CONNOLLY had already spent all the money appropriated for public works for the current "expenses" of the Government, the prospect for public works under the present municipal administration was meagre indeed.

On the cars going up-town, one gentleman was heard to ask another: "Well, what do you think of BARNARD now?" The reply was: "I knew it would be so; I was confident Judge BARNARD would listen to all just complaints and act upon them promptly." At the corner of Cedar and Pine, just after the crowd had expressed their approbation of Judge BARNARD, JOHN FOLEY and the TIMES, by hearty cheers, a seemingly sober-minded man said to his neighbor: "What do you think of this thing? Don't you think it is a Republican campaigning movement?" The reply came prompt and earnest: "No, Sir. I have been a Democratic voter for over thirty years in this City, but no man, however loyal he may be to party, can stand up side by side with such downright, open and unexplained robbery. The thing is shocking to every honest principle which governs society, and no party can live with such mill-stones around its neck. I go for discovering the rogues, if such they prove to be, and putting them outside the pale of the party, and, if possible, of society. If party must go down, better be ruled by Republicans who are honest men, than by Democrats who are thieves."

Such was not only the text of this gentleman's remarks, but the substance of general conversation wherever heard. It was plain that the honest sense of the community had become shocked at the bare-faced and unblushing plundering carried on by the Ring officials, and all, save the few interested parties, hailed the present proceedings as a harbinger of final release from a secret tyranny organized alone for purposes of public plunder and fraud.

CITY AND COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

Adjourned Meeting of the Executive Committee of Citizens and Tax-Payers for the Financial Reform of the City and County of New-York—They Resolve Hereafter to Hold their Sessions in Private—Appointment of Subcommittees.

Yesterday afternoon "The Executive Committee of Citizens and Tax-payers for the Financial Reform of the City and County of New-York" met at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, in Pine-street.

The following gentlemen were present: Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Ex-Gov. Salomon, Judge Barrett, Judge Emott, Isaac H. Bailey, D. Willis James, Jas. M. Brown, Henry Clews, H. F. Spaulding, Lewis Ballard, Jas. M. Halstead, Hon. J. Wheeler, Judge Ledwith, Jos. Blumenthal, H. N. Beers, R. D. Hatch, J. W. Tiemann, R. W. Howes, W. C. Barrett, Emil Sauer, Albert Klamroth, Charles Creary, Joseph Choate, John Foley, Simon Stern, John Straiton, Jonathan Sturges, F. C. Barlow, B. B. Sherman, Robert B. Roosevelt, Geo. Van Slyck, S. B. Ruggles, Robert B. Nooney, Wm. Radde, J. Seligman, Wm. H. Wickham and Mr. W. E. Warren.

Mr. STEBBINS, having taken the chair, called the meeting to order, and said that the business before them was the balance of the report of the Subcommittee, made at the last meeting of the Executive Committee and postponed until today. He added that he saw by the TIMES that a vacancy had been created by the resignation of Mr. ROYAL PHELPS. It might be that other gentlemen had also sent in their resignations. Mr. FOLEY could perhaps tell if there were any such.

Mr. FOLEY said he had received no communications on the subject.

The Chairman said then they would act on the resignation of Mr. PHELPS. It had not been sent, in the regular way, to the Committee, but appeared in the TIMES.

Several gentlemen here remarked that they did not understand Mr. PHELPS as retiring from this Committee, but from the other Committee invited to examine the accounts. After they had been set right on this point, Mr. BALLARD said the notice of Mr. PHELPS had been transmitted to him and he had inclosed it to the TIMES.

Mr. CHOATE remarked that Mr. PHELPS appeared to have declined to serve before the Committee was organized, and therefore it could not be considered as a resignation. A vacancy was, however, caused by his action, no matter in what way it might be considered.

Mr. STURGES nominated Ex-Gen. EWING to fill the vacancy, and the nomination was adopted.

The Chairman said the business now before the meeting was to act on the suggestions of the Subcommittee. At the last meeting, it will be remembered, he said, that the Subcommittee recommended us to appoint a Committe of Ways and Means, to consist of ten members, and a Committee on City and County Accounts, also to consist of ten members, those appointments to be made by the Chair. Those suggestions of the Subcommittee are now to be acted upon.

Judge EMOTT, who was only imperfectly heard, was understood to say that he would like to have some indication from the Subcommittee of the scope of the business to be transacted by these committees, when appointed. The Committee on Ways and Means, as he understood it, was a body that should relieve the General Committee of much of its work and duties. He would like to have some explanation of what the duties of these two Committees were to be.

Mr. CHOATE, of the Subcommittee, said he would suggest in the first place, and before any explanations were given, an inquiry whether it would not be better to hold their deliberations in private. It seemed impossible to him that anything could be effected if their proceedings were to be made public at all times. From time to time they could communicate with the public, but their deliberations must be in private. He therefore moved that all persons not members of the Committee do now withdraw.

Mr. W. C. BARRETT said he could not see the force of Mr. CHOATE's remarks. The Committee had no secrets—nothing to conceal or cover up. In his opinion, their deliberations should be as public as their actions, and both should be open to the world. He could not see why a committee acting on behalf of the public should desire to keep the public in the dark. He did not agree with Mr. CHOATE at all.

Mr. STURGES said his only objection to their sessions being held in public was that he did not want their deliberations to go before the public until they were in shape.

Mr. RUGGLES thought the sessions of the Committee of Seventy should always be public. In certain cases they might go into private session, as other deliberative bodies did. For instance, if they desired to deliberate on commencing law proceedings, or on taking some other decided action, they could go into private session, but their general deliberations should be held in public.

Mr. CHOATE said they would require to go into private session at every meeting, and that would occasion loss of time and be inconvenient in many other respects.

Gov. SALOMON said it seemed to him quite practicable to hold their sessions and consultations in private, and announce the result to the public. Publicity of their deliberations would, in many cases, defeat the very ends aimed at. He could scarcely think of any subject submitted to them for discussion in which privacy was not necessary. After all, the deliberations of the Committee were a mere consultation in regard to the best means to be pursued to attain a certain end. When their consultation had resulted in something, publicity should be given to it, but not before.

Mr. SIMON STERN remarked that his experience as a member of the Free Trade League had convinced him that nothing could be effected while their meetings were held in public. The ways and means to put down fraud must necessarily be decided on in private.

Mr. STURGES said they were so entirely in accordance with the Press, and so greatly indebted to it, that they owed it an explanation of their desire to hold secret sessions. The Press, he trusted, would understand that everything they did would be communicated to it. He trusted there would be no misunderstanding of the intentions of the Committee, and he could hardly suppose there would be.

Mr. J. H. BAILEY thought the business of the Subcommittees must necessarily be private, but the sessions of the General Committee should be in his opinion, public.

The motion of Mr. CHOATE, to exclude all but members of the Committee, was then put and carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Stebbins, Havemeyer, Salomon, Emott, Clews, Spaulding, Ballard, Halstead, J. Wheeler, Beers, Ledwith, Blumenthal, Hatch, Sauer, Creary, Klamroth, Choate, Foley, Straiton, Wickham, Stern, Sturges, Barlow—23.

NAYS—Messrs. G. C. Barrett, W. C. Barrett, Bailey, James, Brown, Tiemann, Howes, Sherman, Roosevelt, Van Slyck, Ruggles, Nooney, Seligman, Radde—14.

The Chairman having announced the vote, requested all persons not members of the Committee to withdraw. They had come to the conclusion, he said, that it would be wise to give only the result of their deliberations, and not to make public the discussions which occurred previous to those results being arrived at. He hoped there would be no misunderstanding about this matter. Secrecy would be absolutely necessary in many of the cases which came before them for deliberation. The Secretary, Mr. HATCH, would furnish the papers, with such points and such information as the Committee might determine on making public. This, as he understood it, was the conclusion the Committee had arrived at.

The members of the Press, with other persons present not members of the Executive Committee, then withdrew.

The private session extended to 3 P. M. An informal discussion ensued as to the best manner of accomplishing the objects of the Committee, and it was decided in the first place to appoint a Committee on Remedies as follows: Joseph H. Choate, Robert B. Roosevelt, Edward Salomon, James Emott, Francis C. Barlow, John Foley, Edwards Pierrepont, W. H. Neilson, Henry F. Spaulding and Meyer Stern.

The following gentlemen were appointed as a Committee of Ways and Means: James M. Brown, Henry Clews, S. Babcock, B. B. Sherman, A. J. A. Stewart, William R. Vermilye, Paul H. Spofford, W. Fliess M. Seligman, C. E. Ballen.

Messrs. ROSWELL D. HATCH and MEYER STERN were appointed a Committee on By-laws.

It was announced that Judge BARNARD had granted a temporary injunction in the case of JOHN FOLEY against the Board of Supervisors, &c., and the announcement was received with demonstrations of gratification at the first movement of the citizens having been successful.

Messrs. ROSWELL D. HATCH, MEYER STERN and W. E. WARREN were appointed a Committee on By-laws.

The following resolution, offered by SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, was referred, on his motion, to the Committee on Remedies:

Resolved, That the public credit and character, and all the interests of the City of New-York, demand an amendment of the City charter, which shall establish the principle of "minority representation," furnishing the means of checking by legal measures any illegal or undue increase in the public debt of the City.

The Committee adjourned to meet at the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday next at 3 o'clock P. M.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Executive Committee, the Committee on Remedies adjourned to the office of its Chairman, Mr. CHOATE.

It is understood that this Committee will report the result of its deliberations, on Tuesday next, to the General Committee.

MORE RING FIRMS.

Further Illustrations of the County Accounts.

Mr. J. MCBRIDE DAVIDSON is the safe manufacturer who received, during the years 1869-70-71, the modest sum of $404,347 42 for safes furnished to the county buildings and offices. When it is remembered that the building is fireproof, and that in the great majority of cases nothing but papers have to be preserved by these safes, the economy of purchasing the most expensive kinds becomes more than dubious. The lucky gentleman who got this juicy plum is an Albany manufacturer of engines. He commenced making safes some ten years ago, and his uncle, ERASTUS CORNING, obtained for him the patronage of CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, who gave him a contract to supply the stations of the New-York Central with safes. From this railroad to Erie was but a step, and his uncle's influence obtained similar favors for him here. Through Erie he became acquainted with Mr. TWEED, and he showed his appreciation of that gentleman's eminent talents and patriotism by presenting his daughter on her marriage with a diamond necklace which cost $5,000. Such devotion was but a feeble return for being permitted to supply the county buildings and offices with his safes. It may be stated here that these are neither fire proof nor burglar proof in the same degree as the prominent safes of New-York manufacture, nor do they receive the patronage of our leading merchants and bankers. They are to be seen only in the Court-house and a few railways. Mr. DAVIDSON's show-rooms are in one of TWEED's stores on Duane-street.

Mr. ARCHIBALD HALL, who received in two years $256,833 51 for painting county buildings and armories, has a tiny little paint shop near James-slip. He is the brother of CHARLES A. HALL, Secretary of the Americus Club, Clerk of the Tombs Police Court, partner in BUTT's stables, and possessor of several good sinecures.

WARD & STANTON, who furnished the iron flooring and received therefor the sum of $36,564 15, are manufacturers of steam-engines in Newburg, where they own the Washington Works. They also furnished the Court-house with the stationary engine in the basement. They have an office in New-York at No. 52 John-street, where Mr. INGERSOLL visits them daily. He is believed to be a *pro rata* partner.

ALONZO W. MARSH, whose name is set down for $96,419 85 for furniture supplied to the Court-house, appears to be a myth. There is no such man in the business; but there is a CALEB P. MARSH, one of the firm of HERTER BROTHERS, a leading furniture house. HERTER BROTHERS have never supplied anything to Tammany, and they have no desire to do so, Mr. MARSH believes that the name is entirely fictitious, and has been chosen with a view to deceive persons who might glance at the accounts, and, seeing the name of MARSH, would take it for granted that it was a genuine transaction with HERTER BROTHERS.

A. W. LOCKWOOD and C. LOCKWOOD, who furnished *articles* to the tune of $49,436 45, are also believed to be mythic individuals. There is a clerk in the City employment of that name, but as far as can be ascertained, he does not deal in *articles*.

J. G. PRENCHARD received $71,997 69 for "repairing," county building. He cannot be traced in any way, and is in all probability a man of straw.

THERMOMETERS BY THE MILE.

The Temperature of the Court-House—J. O'Brien's Little Bill for $7,500—Clear Profit, $7,342.

One of the peculiar features of the Tammany frauds is the utter contempt for appearances which marks every one of them. Like those Oriental vails which cover the faces of the Zenana beauties without concealing them, the pretexts for various robberies are of the thinnest quality. This is specially the case in the thermometer business, to which the TIMES drew attention in Monday's issue. The item in the county accounts furnished by the Ring reads:

1870. May 28, paid J. O'BRIEN for thermometers for county buildings and offices $7,500

When it is considered that the ordinary price of a thermometer is $2, and that at that rate 3,750 could be purchased for the sum mentioned, it will be conceded that under this head the language of OAKEY HALL, stigmatizing the accounts as "perhaps exorbitant," is not too strong. Even the most inveterate friend of Tammany must admit that $7,500 is rather a large sum for thermometers. The reporter of the TIMES, being sent to investigate the matter, found about eleven thermometers of a large size in the Court-house. They were essentially cheap, though showily framed. They were five feet in length and one foot in breadth, with cases of black-walnut, carved at top and bottom. The tubes was of the spirit kind, with a plain bulb at the bottom. The face was very common, being of paper highly varnished and trashily painted. The thermometer, in short, was a cheap one with an expensive frame. These were in the public offices. They were marked M. A. FINNELL.

In the private rooms were smaller ones of a very superior make, marked G. TAGLIABUE. These were also fitted with spirit tubes, framed in box-wood, about a foot in length and two inches broad. As there were many private rooms to which the reporter could not get access, he went straight to the store of GUISEPPE TAGLIABUE, at No. 302 Pearl-street. As soon as he had explained his mission Mr. TAGLIABUE burst out with a slight foreign accent, "Ah, ha, I wanted to see you about this. I was coming myself to the TIMES office. Look here, it is here in this paper," and as he said this he threw on the counter with considerable indignation a copy of Monday's TIMES. He continued: "When I saw that my hairs stood straight on my head. It is two years ago and more, perhaps, since I furnished Mr. O'BRIEN with two dozen small thermometers at $2 apiece—$48 all told. And for this he charges the City $7,500. It is infamous. Positively when I read that I felt as if I was going crazy."

The reporter asked who furnished the long ones. Mr. TAGLIABUE replied that they came from a Dr. FINNELL, who had been Deputy Coroner some twelve years ago, and who had gone into the thermometer business, among other occupations, and he believed had failed. They were poor, cheap affairs, faced with paper. From other members of the trade, Mr. BUSCH, and Messrs. COLOMBO & TAGLIABUE, the reporter gleaned the fact that $10 would be a very handsome price for the Finnell thermometers. When Mr. BUSCH was asked what he could do in this line for $7,500, he burst into a roar of hearty laughter, and holding his sides, gasped out: "For $7,500 I line the Court-house." A little calculation will show that even at $10 a piece a building 190 feet square could be covered with thermometers, or the thermometers would cover an area of 750 feet, or if placed on end would reach a distance of seven and three-fifths miles.

Mr. J. O'BRIEN, the gentleman who engineered this astounding job, paid then:

To Mr. Tagliabue, for 24 thermometers	$48
To Dr. Finnell, for 11 thermometers	110
Total	$158

He received from Tammany:

1869. J. O'Brien, thermometers for county buildings and offices	$7,500
Deduct	158
Clear profit, alias dead robbery	$7,342

There are so many gentlemen of this name that it is difficult to fix it upon any one with certainty. It is believed, however, that the lucky rogue was a brother of WILLIAM K. O'BRIEN, member of the Americus Club, who has a frame and looking-glass store at the corner of Twelfth-street and Third-avenue, and who is on particularly good terms with TWEED.

From an Irish Exile to Richard O'Gorman, the Corporation Counsel.

DEAR DICK: You were once an exile—so was I. Here all analogy ends between us. Your cruel fate prevented you from serving a corrupt Government in the land of your birth, and afterward compelled you to serve under one still more corrupt in the land of your adoption. You rebelled in 1848 at home against the dishonest policy of England, but here you accept office, and become derelict in your public duties, under an infamous set of public plunderers. There you offered to fight against a Government you owed no allegiance to, except through the accidental circumstance of birth; here you accept office from a "Ring," composed of common thieves, who are bringing disgrace on the institutions of the country, whose Government you have sworn to support. Does not this show, on your part, an abandonment of the principles of '48? This is the only country where the foreigner has all the advantages of a native-born citizen, because its institutions are based on principles of abstract justice. It was here liberty was revived—and from being regarded as the dream of theorists, became a living principle of government. But no country can survive long when corruption takes hold of its institutions. Believe me, there is more danger to our Government from this source, than there ever was from the arms of your friends in the South. Our institutions are as yet an experiment, and should they fail, representative government that is now beginning to push aside feudalism in Europe, will fail also, and with it the hopes of mankind for ages.

Why is Ireland as it is? Is it not because their politicians, as a rule, sold themselves, their country, Parliament, and all, for English gold? We boast of being descended from Phœnecians, and, as if to make good our pretensions, exercise all the characteristics of Punic faith toward our adopted country when it gives us office. Why was GRATTAN called the immortal? Because he was an exception. Amid corruption he was pure; among traitors he was honest. In other words, no offers could seduce him. Why can't you imitate his example? You have seen the dreadful consequences of official impurity at home. You have seen the land of your birth beggared, betrayed, bought, sold, and made a moral plague-spot, through the same influences of corruption which are at work here. You have read history, and know that all prior Republics have fallen through the unbridled corruption of their public servants. When people lose confidence in self-government they seek protection in despotism. We grow languid in our devotion to liberty when she bears us only bitter fruit.

You occupy an office where the City is your client, and you are well aware there is no infamy so deep as that which attaches to one who betrays the interest of his client. Your professional oath is no less binding than your oath of allegiance in this respect. How comes it, then, that you accept the position of Corporation Counsel and refrain from denouncing public robbers, whose embezzlements have been notorious ever since you have been installed in office? The chief City of your adopted country has been delivered over, since you have been paid to be its counsel, to men that set at defiance public opinion; who violate the sanctity of the ballot-box, who openly have corrupted Members of Assembly, and enriched themselves beyond the measure of European Princes by plundering your client, through false accounts and every species of deception known to crime. Still you, who exhibited such burning eloquence—such verbal abhorrence of the acts of "The Castle" in Dublin, in the land of your birth, where you had no official trust to fulfill, are silent here in the land of your adoption, which received you as an exile, and intrusts you with her interests.

I confess I am sickened seeing Irish names and nicknames playing second fiddle to WM. M. TWEED in his attempts to corrupt and plunder the public. I have no respect for A. OAKEY HALL, the poet laureate and Joe Miller of the Ring—that superficial compound of labored bathos and threadbare jokes; nor for "Slippery Dick," who countersigns the vouchers; nor for PETER B. SWEENY, who helped to get the charter through which made TWEED head of the Board of Public Works. That they should play the part of political jackalls for a man of avowed dishonesty and insatiable greed is not surprising considering all the circumstances. They for their own benefit made TWEED a political power, as the Egyptians made an ox their god, and then, finding he had means to injure them in case they fell out, submit to be used as cats'-paws to pull his vouchers toward the Treasury, and will continue to do so, through interest and force of habit, so long as joint exertions are necessary to keep them in office. But that you—a gentleman—should accept office where you have all power to stop frauds on the Treasury, and not attempt to do so, is what I cannot understand. Is patriotism in Ireland the equivalent of subserviency here? Does that honor which glows with indignation at the sight of wrong there, forsake us when we enter Castle Garden? True, TWEED and SWEENY have so arranged it that you should not be put again to the expense of an election—that hereafter the Mayor should appoint you, and that Slippery Dick should fix the measure of your salary—but that is no reason why you should stand mute amid these terrible scenes of dishonesty which have lately been exposed. You are now wealthy and can better afford to be a patriot than when you were poor. It cannot be that your patriotism like the voice of Cerberus, has been stifled with a sop—though some have said so. You are growing old like myself. Age is always hesitating; years bring conservatism; but does age apply like the statute of limitations to corruption, or make us conservative in wrong?

I adjure you, for the sake of the Democratic Party to which we belong, to make as Dombey's sister would say "an effort" against the claims of INGERSOLL and GARVEY. At least make TWEED disgorge a little. The District-Attorney must assist you if called on. There is no difficulty in getting evidence. Enough of carpets for the Court-house have been charged the City to cover Union-square three times over. The chairs charged as having been furnished that building, would, if placed back to back cover the whole of the City Hall Park. The stationery and printing for the past three years charged to the City amounts to $2,641,828 30, which, at $2 a volume, would buy more books than is in all the College libraries of New-York, New-England and the Southern States. Invest that sum in paper such as lawyers use in their offices, at $3 50 a ream, and you could buy enough, calculating thirteen inches to the page, to make a belt that would go six times round the earth. TWEED and all the official scriviners could not write this over between now and the day of judgment. What has become of the carpets and window-blinds, amounting to $746,942 57, charged by J. A. SMITH against the City? The carpets in the Court-house are not worth $12,000. He must know on whose order these goods were sold and to whom he delivered them. If TWEED received them to decorate his mansion here, his Summer house in Connecticut, the Americus Club, or the Metropolitan Hotel, there is no difficulty in making him disgorge. If SMITH never delivered them, he has received money not due him, which can be recovered back. It is a fact within my knowledge, that bales of carpets would be left at the Court-house in the evening and would be removed at night, and as much more would be left there the next evening, and thus things continued for a long time. It is vain to say SMITH cannot tell where his goods went to, that the janitor of the Court-house does not know the drayman who took the carpets away, or that the Police are ignorant of such extraordinary occurrences. A rogue stealing a web of silk will be tracked out. Is it not quite as easy to discover the thief that has stolen a thousand window blinds and twenty thousand yards of carpet? A petty thief would have his premises invaded through a search-warrant, if suspected of having there a few dollars' worth of stolen junk, while a politician suspected with appropriating millions of your client's property is beyond all danger.

Why not expose these frauds, seeing it is so easily done? All it requires to do so is some moral courage, and a little common sense. With all your denunciation of "The Castle," you had never such evidence of fraud before. Could you have made such discoveries there, you would have immortalized yourself, and been a second GRATTAN, and the people might have bought you a place equal to Tinnahinch. Throwing aside your patriotism, it is your duty as Corporation Counsel to expose these frauds, and recover what has been stolen from the City. Instead of doing this, you have drank wine at the Metropolitan; you have reclined on luxurious sofas at the Americus Club; you have trod the Axminster carpets TWEED selected for himself. You have hob-nobbed with OAKEY HALL, and drank TWEED's health out of silver goblets. Your gratitude, a noble quality, deadens, I fear, your sense of public duty. Though you may admire the plunder, you must detest the thief. Let me trust that under the influence of better moments, a resurrection of your long-buried honorable instincts will take place and drive you from those dishonorable companions that have become the patrons of your ripened years. Formerly your friend,

JOHN O'DONNELL.

Now is the Time for Work.

From the Evening Post, Sept. 7.

There is no chance for reforming our Municipal Government except by a great and united effort on the part of all honest citizens. Never was there a time so propitious for such an effort as now; simply because public opinion was never before so awakened to the necessity of it. Postponement is failure. The very next year will bring upon us a national canvass of immense importance, and local misdeeds and dishonest factions will have every opportunity to screen themselves behind its great contending forces. The hope of reform lies in the prospect that the mass of tax-payers and all honest men will at once drop whatever differences divide them, and sustain every practical effort now making to bring our City rulers to account, and to stop their frauds, with the whole power of public opinion, of efficient labor and of liberal pecuniary contributions.

After the glimpses the public have had of the frauds practiced upon our County Treasury, and after the just and general suspicions expressed that the City accounts would prove other and perhaps greater frauds, there was no defence possible by the responsible officers in charge of the accounts, without a candid publication of them. They have avoided this; they have kept their dreadful secret; *they have thus confessed that no accusation, no suspicion, likely to find credit, is so bad for them as the reality. After this, it is impossible to say what these accounts conceal.* The more the facts already known are considered, the more alarming the situation appears. It is not too much to say that there is no imaginable amount of perfidy in a high trust, of reckless fraud in public life, of avarice and corruption in individual men, or of the abuse of the ballot-box by ambitious actions and conspiracies, and of the bribery by them of legislators and public officers, which may not yet prove to have been practiced against the people of this City by their rulers. No such disclosures can greatly surprise impartial men who have of late been studying this subject with care.

The time has gone by for debate on incidental matters, for preliminary discussions as to the degrees of guilt in the offenders, or the proper point of attack for their adversaries. The case is closed, so far at least as to satisfy every honest mind that *the financial department of the City of New-York is, and has been for years, the centre of a great and powerful conspiracy to put the money of the people into the pockets of political adventurers without rendering an equivalent.* Here is the battle-cry of reform. Let the alarm be sounded every hour in the ears of our citizens. There is not a man who owns property in this City, or who earns a salary or wages here; there is not one who has any stake in the business or the character of New-York, who has not a direct personal interest in the matter. *Citizens of New-York, the hands of the pickpocket are at work in your garments; the keys of your jailers, the repeaters and false counters of ballots who have stolen away your very right of self-government, are turning in your ears. Are you not ready to strike for your property and your liberty?*

This is a work in which every man can help. There is not an honest mind in the City which does not contribute to the great aggregate of public opinion. There is not a heart that may not take a share in that popular indignation before which the greatest of tyrants have fallen, and before which the meanest of them are yet to fall. And these powers will be aroused just as soon as the people are made to feel, what every intelligent man who has studied the matter already feels, that his own personal character is involved in the character of the Government which rules a free community of which he is a member; that it is impossible for any citizen who acquiesces in fraud, who does not do his utmost to stop and to punish it, to keep his own self-respect or to maintain before the world the character of an honest man.

The people are at the doors of the Controller's office. We are about to enter there, and from that centre to trace out, through all the mazes of the conspiracy which is laying us waste, the guilt that lies at other doors.

This can be done; we believe that it will be done; but it requires work, zeal and some personal sacrifices, and the public good joins with private interests and honor to call for them at the hands of all worthy citizens.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

On last Tuesday evening, Sept. 5, about 8½ P. M., Ex-Alderman RICHARD CROKER, of the Twenty-first Ward, who is the leader of the St. Patrick's Alliance, (DICK CONNOLLY's secret organization in that Ward,) with the assistance of another individual, who can be identified by parties who were present, assaulted a man named JAMES MOORE, with a slung-shot, knocking him down, and then kicking him, at the corner of Third-avenue and Thirty-first-street. The Ex-Alderman is now holding a sinecure position under DICK CONNOLLY, and is occasionally appointed as a Commissioner on Street-openings. He is also the individual who put in a bid for Washington Market, (it is supposed,) as a blind for "Slippery" DICK.

The Tammany Republican General Committee met last evening, SINCLAIR TOUCEY, Esq., in the chair, and adopted a resolution approving the action of the meeting at Cooper Institute on Monday evening, and pledging their co-operation with the members of the Executive Committee then appointed in all efforts to restrain the unlawful and corrupt practices of the City officials, and in compelling them to restore to the City Treasury the money plundered therefrom; also pledging themselves to aid in displacing from power the men who now constitute the controlling authority of the City Government.

An inquest was held, yesterday, in the case of HENRY JARICKS, aged four years, who, the previous evening, fell from a fourth-story window of No. 18 Avenue C. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Complaints are being made that much refuse matter is thrown from the windows upon the sidewalks. A gentleman was yesterday struck violently on the head by an ink-roller thrown from the printing-office of GEO. F. NESBITT & CO.

VALENTINE KISSEL was brought before Justice SHANDLEY, yesterday, charged with inflicting a deadly wound on JOHN RYDER by striking him on the back of the neck with a handsaw. He was committed to await the result of the injury.

CHARLES PARKS, of No. 808 Washington-street, assaulted PETER MILLER, of No. 1 Tenth-avenue, yesterday morning, on their way home from a pic-nic. MILLER was seriously injured, and PARKS has been locked up to await the result.

DENIS CASEY and JOHN GLYNN assaulted JOHN MOORE, yesterday, the former stabbing him in the back, inflicting a severe wound. CASEY procured bail in $300, and GLYNN, not being able to do so, was locked up at Jefferson Market.

A communication was received by the Controller from the Board of Health, yesterday, asking that the public markets be cleaned every afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Controller holds the matter under consideration.

The fourth contest between the Chicago and Eckford Base-ball Clubs, at the Union Grounds yesterday, resulted in the victory of the latter—20 to 12. The Athletics defeated the Atlantics at the Capitoline Grounds—23 to 12.

MORRIS M. SILVERMAN, who was arrested on a charge of setting fire to his premises in Third-avenue, was yesterday discharged, an examination before Justice BIXBY failing to confirm the suspicion.

The Institution for the Improved Instruction of the Deaf Mutes, No. 642 Seventh-avenue, commenced their Fall term on Wednesday. Two new teachers from Northampton have been engaged.

Mr. JEREMIAH FEORE, Superintendent of Markets, has issued a notice to farmers and others that hereafter market-wagons will not be permitted to stand in Chambers, Murray, Vesey, West, or on the eastern sides of Greenwich streets. All other streets may be occupied by market-wagons until 8 o'clock, A. M.

The proceedings of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, were of no public interest. One prisoner was indicted for burglary, and two for grand larceny, but a conviction was not obtained in either case.

The Binghamton Fountain Hose Company spent yesterday at High Bridge and Central Park, and in the evening went to several theatres.

WM. PERRY, of Jersey City, was arrested yesterday for swindling AARON JOHNSON, an emigrant, out of $427, under a pretense of changing greenbacks to silver.

WM. BROOME, of No. 22 Tenth-street, was committed at Jefferson Market Court yesterday, on a charge of robbing Mrs. BRAHAM, of Hartford, of $15 in a Broadway stage.

The dedication of the synagogue of the congregation "Adath Israel," on Fifty-seventh-street, near Second-avenue, will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Dr. T. S. LAMBERT will read a paper entitled "A new Classification of Physiological Topics, Exhibiting a Complete Analysis and Synthesis," before the Liberal Club, this evening.

JAMES FINLEY died yesterday, in Park Hospital, from a concussion of the brain received by a fall from his truck, in Washington-street, on Wednesday evening.

ELIZA MERRICK, thirteen years old, was arraigned, yesterday, at Essex Market, on a charge of arson. The case was referred to the Fire Marshal.

The Eighteenth annual target shooting of Company C, Eleventh Regiment, took place yesterday at East River Park.

The New-York Staats Zeitung Guard are to hold their annual target shooting at East River Park today.

The Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital treated 197 patients during the month of August.

BROOKLYN.

The President of the Union Ferry Company, C. P. SMITH, has written a letter to Street Commissioner FUREY, denying that he ever charged him, directly or indirectly, with attempting to blackmail the Company.

The inquest into the cause of death of the child, AGNES MULHOLLAND, who was burned on the night of the 17th ult., at No. 169 North Seventh-street, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, was concluded yesterday, the jury finding that the accident was due in great measure to the carelessness of the child's mother.

Yesterday morning JOHN PEPPER got into a quarrel with a horse-car driver on the Johnson-street line, and was about to strike him on the head with the car-hook, when the conductor, G. W. FOWLER, caught his hand and wrested the weapon from his grasp. He was sent to the Penitentiary for forty days.

JAMES BUCHANAN, who was on Tuesday sent to prison for a year for deserting his wife and family, by Justice DELMAR, was discharged by Judge TROY, in the County Court, yesterday, it having been shown that the accused had never been married to the woman claiming to be his wife.

The prize of $50 for the champion "laster" was won by JOHN COTTER, of Moore-street, Williamsburg, at the contest held at SMITH's establishment on Wednesday. COTTER was three pair ahead of the foremost man at the close of two hours and fifteen minutes.

The property-owners in the vicinity of the Prospect Park Boulevard attempted yesterday, in the Supreme Court, to prevent the confirmation of the assessments made for its improvement. They claim that they are not benefited thereby. Judge GILBERT reserved his decision.

By the weekly report of the Commissioners of Charities it appears that there are at present 2,198 persons in the County institutions at Flatbush; in the Almshouse, 714; in the Hospital, 342; in the Asylum, 722; in the Nursery, 420.

The anniversary celebration of the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union will be held in the Rink, in Classon-avenue, on the 19th of October. One thousand children are to sing on the occasion. A meeting for rehearsal will be held today.

BENJAMIN and WILLIAM JACKSON, colored men, were committed, yesterday, for assaulting GEORGE CLARK and CASPAR HALL with knives at the corner of Flushing-avenue and Broadway on Wednesday night.

Mrs. REILLY, who stabbed and killed her husband on Thursday last, in Atlantic-street, was committed by Justice DELMAR yesterday morning.

TIMOTHY DUGAN, who was arrested on the 26th of August for discharging a gun at SOPHIA NELSON and others, on Fifth-avenue, was committed by Justice DELMAR yesterday.

DANIEL DOYLE, residing in Pearl-street, who drowned in the river near Martin's Stores on Wednesday night. The body was recovered yesterday morning.

The Mount Pleasant Cemetery Association will present a petition to the next Legislature for permission to sell a portion of their land.

There will be 100 men discharged from Prospect Park to-morrow, leaving about 200.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The dwelling of Mr. JAMES M. STEADMAN, in Prospect-street, Melrose, was entered a few evenings ago, by burglars, who, however, succeeded in securing only a small amount of booty.

Mr. MICHAEL SHELLY, of Yonkers, was attacked and beaten on Thursday morning by three men attached to STONE & MURRAY's circus. They were subsequently arrested and fined. Mr. SHELLY has also commenced suits for damages.

Justice HENNING, Mr. BRANDLACHT and several others testified in the Surrogate's Court at White Plains, yesterday, as to the genuineness of the signature to the late IGNATIUS VOESSING's will.

A large piece of stone was thrown by a blast against the store of Mr. NIGGESCHMIDT, on Boston road, Melrose, and broke through, damaging the building very badly.

A barn belonging to Prof. DRAPER, at Hastings, was entirely destroyed a few evenings ago. Damage $1,000.

The First National Bank of Yonkers is to erect a new banking-house. The site cost $14,000.

LONG ISLAND.

After Monday a steamer will run in connection with a freight-train on the Flushing and North-side Railroad, loading at Pier No. 26 East River, and leaving every afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

The contract for grading the dock and Westchester Ferry extension of the Flushing and North-side Railroad has been awarded to DILLON & SMITH.

The South-side Railroad is estimated to have carried six times the number of passengers the past Summer than the Long Island has.

STATEN ISLAND.

The residents of Southfield are paying five cents a pail for water, and even after this are suffering from sickness on account of its bad quality.

A son of WM. MAGEE, of New-Brighton, aged eight years, was accidentally drowned on Wednesday evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

The water used by the inhabitants of Jersey City has become more than usually filthy within a few weeks past. It comes from the Passaic River, below the City of Paterson, whose sewers are emptied into the river.

Rev. Dr. LUDLOW, pastor of the Reformed Church, of Noshanic, completed the fiftieth year of his pastorate on Tuesday last.

The Young Men's Catholic Association, of Newark, have elected Rev. GEORGE H. DOANE President.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 7.—The United States steamer *Severn*, flag-ship of the North Atlantic squadron, flying the broad pennant of Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, arrived in the Roads this morning from Key West; and at 9 o'clock got under way, and proceeded to the Norfolk Navy-yard.

The store-ship *Relief* has arrived at Washington from New-York.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The United States frigate *Brooklyn*, of the European fleet, Capt. John Guest, commanding, arrived at Plymouth last night.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

India	Sept. 9	New-York	Glasgow.
Denmark	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Atlantic	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	Sept. 9	New-York	Bremen.
Batavia	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	Sept. 9	New-York	Havre.
City of Washington	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe via Queenstown, by the *City of Washington*, close at 10½ A. M., with a supplementary mail, for *double-paid* letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River until 12:20 P. M.... For Germany via Bremen by the *Deutschland*, at 12 M.... For France via Brest, by the *Lafayette*, at 10½ A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:20 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver, &c.	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool—Mrs. Jane Neil and infant, T. Chatterwick, Fred. Brown, Mr. Haley, J. W. Grosvenor, Mr. Meran, Thomas Leeds, Mr. Wohlfrom, John H. Walsh, Sam. B. Collins, Thomas Collins, Mrs. M. J. Saunders and child, Mrs. Margaret Driscoll, E. G. Alston and wife, Mrs. Fugo and 4 children, Miss Mary Birnie, Miss Julia A. Cowley, Jas. Henderson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:33 | Sun sets.....6:21 | Moon sets....12:09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:25 | Gov. Island..3:14 | Hell Gate....4:38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 7.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Manhattan (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Kynon, Liverpool, Jno. G. Dale; Frankfurt, (Ger.,) Barre, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; San Francisco, Reynolds, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) W. H. Webb; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, A. Abbott; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Amicus, (Br.,) Reman, London; Hoffnung, (Ger.,) Lemcke, Elsinore for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Freundschaft, (Ger.,) Schuchard, Elsinore for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mary Rideout, (Br.,) Tucker, Antwerp, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Adolphe & Laura, (Ger.,) LeConteur, Rio Grand do Sul, Dowley, Corners & Co.; Etzborn, (Ger.,) Kruger, Rio Janeiro, C. Tobias & Co.; Venture, (Br.,) Falker, Cayenne, B. J. Wenberg; Zavalia Williams, Veazie, Jacmel, Morrison & Bartow; Lena, (Br.,) Wharton, Liverpool, N. S., Geo. A. Phillips & Collins; China, (Br.,) Arenburg, La Have, N. S., G. A. Phillips & Collins; Machias, Johnson, Lisbon, Jas. Henry; Osprey, (Br.,) Taylor, St. Johns, N. F., R. P. Currie; G. W. Chase, Bacon, Galveston, Snow & Burgess.

Schrs. John F. Chandler, Pettis, Hantsport, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Louisa Virginia, Ford, Washington, Van Brunt & Bro.; Elmira Rogers, Pugh, Baltimore; Eva May, Andrews, Pernambuco, Stevens & Soule; Hannah Coomer, King, Utilla, B. J. Wenberg.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Hansa, (N. G.,) Brickenstein, Bremen Aug. 23, via Southampton 26, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. No date, lat. 46 N., lon. 50 W., spoke bark Ernest, (N. G.,) from New-London, for New-Bedford; same time, an English bark with letters H. I. Q. P., bound W.

Steam-ship England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, Aug. 23, and Queenstown, 24th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Aug. 31, lat. 47 45, lon. 39 47, passed a brig-rigged Cunard steam-ship bound E.; Sept. 1, lat. 46 50, lon. 44 15, a brig-rigged steam-ship, bound S.; 5th, lat. 41 20, lon. 63, an Anchor Line steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana Sept. 1, with mdse and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Sept. 6, at 1 P. M., lat. 37 12, lon. 74 45, signaled steam-ship City of Mexico, hence for Havana and Vera Cruz; at 2:20 P. M., Steam-ship Leo, do. for Savannah.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., 65 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Cassina, (Br.,) —, Rio Janeiro Aug. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Burk & Jeuons.

Steam-ship Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steam-ship Cassini, (Br.,) Jordan, Rio Janeiro Aug. 13, with mdse. and 9 passengers to Busk & Jevens. Crossed the equator Aug. 22 in lon. 33 W.; Aug. 19, lat. 8 55 S., lon. 34 53 W., spoke ship Naturalist, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Calcutta, 44 ds. out.

Ship Florence, (of London,) Houston, Calcutta, April 29, and Sands Head May 1, with mdse. to H. Sweetland & Co. Had strong westerly gales off the Cape for 14 ds.; rounded the Cape July 11; passed St. Helena July 29; crossed the equator Aug. 11, in lon. 28; July 14, lat. 29 S., lon. 13 E., had a heavy gale from N. W. to N. E., lasting 3 ds.; Aug. 18, lat 31 41 N., lon. 54 W., had the tail end of a hurricane, lasting 2 ds., wind from N. to N. W., veering around to S. and S. W., during which lost and split sails; Sept. 1, lat. 37 56 N., lon. 72 20, had a gale from N. W., lasting 3 ds.; July 10, off the Cape, spoke bark Wynauk, (Br.,) from Tellichery, for London; from the Cape to the Equator, had variable winds; hence light winds and calms; has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Alexandra, (of Newcastle,) Tyrer, Singapore 119 ds., with mdse. to C. L. Wright & Co. Passed Anjier, May 31; experienced fine weather with fresh trades; passed Cape of Good Hope July 12, had fine weather off the Cape; passed St. Helena July 8; crossed the equator Aug. 7, in lon. 36 W.; experienced very unsettled weather in entering the N. E. trades, from thence fine.

Bark Norah, Gibbs, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to Miller & Houghton—will load for Alexandria, E.

Bark Rebecca Goddard, Manson, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to Russell, Howes & Co. Will load for Smyrna.

Brig Fanny Butler, Sherman, Rondout, for Portland.

WIND—Sunset, light N. E.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Frankfurt, for Bremen; City of Antwerp, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Havana and Nassau; San Francisco, for Bermuda; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Albemarle, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—Arr. steamer Wm. Crane, from Baltimore; also arr. British brig Maggie Gray, from New-York, for Sydney, C. B. Reports 1st inst., lat. 39 40, lon. 66 48, in N. E. gale, lost mainmast and whole suit of sails. Put in for repairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 6.—Arr. ship Frolic, from New-York.

Spoken.

Aug. 5, lat. 4 S., lon. 22 30 W., ship Chartley Castle, (Br.,) bound S.

Aug. 17, lat. 15 30 N., lon. 36 30 W., schr. Eagle, King, (Br.,) bound W.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Sept. 7.—Arr. steam-ship City of Merida, Deakin, from Vera Cruz, to sail for New-York Sept. 9.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 6.—The steamer Ocean Queen, from New-York, for Aspinwall, touched at this port today and proceeded.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The National line steamer Italy, Capt. Webster, from New-York Aug. 26, touched at Queenstown yesterday and proceeded for Liverpool.

The Anchor line steamer Dacian, Capt. Laird, from New-York Aug. 19, touched at Moville today and proceeded for Glasgow.

The Allan line steam-ship St. Patrick, from Quebec, touched at Moville yesterday and proceeded for Glasgow.

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